PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.
CATTO'S WHISKY.
WILL BE FOR SALE AT
THE PARISIAN RESTAURANT BAR
ON THE GROUNDS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,942—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL OMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	15th Aug.
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Landon	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5284	F. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S Tocque,	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10009	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and Lists of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PARCELS cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	6,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
* † NIPPON		6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Hume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasnni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR AUSTRALIA (without transhipment.)

S.S. "UMTA," 5,400 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th Aug., for Rangoon, Java, Freemantle and Melbourne.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

S.S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries. Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Huot	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

CATTO'S WHISKY.

THIS FAVOURITE WHISKY HAS BEEN SPECIALLY SELECTED AND WILL BE SERVED AT

THE PARISIAN RESTAURANT BAR

ON THE GROUNDS.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.

ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	35 0	65 10	48 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 5	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 6	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 13	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 4	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 2	47 5	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Assured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY, 7 Southampton Row, High Holborn London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that from 7 A.M. of the 13th till 7 P.M. of the 15th instant, that portion of the ESPLANADE, known as the PARADE GROUND, roped in to the North of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be RESERVED for Police purposes.

This order is made under Sub-Section (1) of Section 23 of Act IV. of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Ag: Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE Co., LD., OF LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company and are prepared to accept FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS at Tariff Rates.

W. CROWDER & Co.,

Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

NOW READY.

"THE ARCTIC HOME IN THE VEDAS"
by B. G. TILAK.....Rs. 4-0-0
Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
BOOK-SELLERS, 147, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for RECLAMATION WORKS at Tank Bunder and Mazagon.

The Specification Condition and Form of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5, from the undersigned at whose office the plans can be inspected and further information obtained. The value of the work is about Rs. 7,99,000.

Tenders which must be endorsed "Reclamations at Tank Bunder and Mazagon" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be delivered to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, before 1 P.M. Gun fire, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of September next.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the Deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.

The acceptance or otherwise of Tenders rests with the Trustees of the Port who do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst., C. E.,
Engineer on special duty, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

IF YOU WISH TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

THEN ADDRESS a Post Card to us (K. B. Sharma) by putting down on the Post Card the name of a Bird or Animal.

We will send you the incidence of your FUTURE LIFE. It will contain all the facts, which you have undergone, and the things which you are experiencing at present, the condition in which you will be placed in future. It will further contain the profit or loss from speculations and races, happiness and misery, when the fortune will be favourable to you, what kinds of progeny you will have, how long you will live, whether you will derive benefit from a particular trade or profession, what kinds of marks are there on your body, on your hands and feets, and what kinds of fruits you will reap from them.

Besides it will contain the aspect of your life beneficial to Men and Women alike.

My language is such that everybody will easily understand it. The cost of the work will be Rs. 5-4 including V. P. charges.

If these statements do not agree with the facts already experienced, we shall pay backthe money.

ASTROLOGER PANDIT K. B. SHARMA,
Bombay Out-Fort, Abdul Rahman Street, Opposite Alaibag, Tramway Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR JETHABHAI PREMJI, Gum Merchant, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI CHAGBAI, widow of the said THAKAR JETHABHAI PREMJI, deceased, residing at Vadni Gadi, outside the Fort, an executrix named in the said Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Third Day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 3rd day of August, 1903.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Groan Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1903, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1903.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 27th August, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

RE: THE FIRMS OF MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIKH ADAM & CO., AND ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLA & CO.

REFERRING to the notices appearing in the local papers under the Signature of Messrs. Little and Co, Attorneys for Messrs. HEPTOOLA NOORODIN Notice is hereby given that the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOORODIN is not the only partner in the aforesaid Firms and that he is not the only person authorised to sign Cheques and Documents of the partnership. Our Clients, Mr. NOORODIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA (as Administrator of the late Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased), are also the partners in the said Firms, and that the respective Share of each of our said Clients is double the Share of the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOORODIN. That Mr. Noorodin Shaikh Adam has been introduced into the Firm as a partner in the place of his father, the late Mr. Shaikh Adam Noorodin, deceased, since the death of the said deceased which took place on the 4th March, 1901, and that our Client, Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla has been representing and managing the business of the said Firms in the interests of his late uncle Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased as partner of the said Firm ever since the death of the said Heptoola Salebhoy which took place in the year 1874. That our Client, Mr. Noorodin Shaikh Adam, has been solely managing the Firm of Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co. and that the Cheques and Documents in connection with the said Firm have all been signed by him invariably. That in various suits and proceedings taken in the Bombay Small Causes Court and the Bombay High Court since 1901, for and against the said Firm of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co. our Clients, the said Mr. Noorodin Shaikh Adam and Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla have always been made party Plaintiff or party Defendants as members of the said Firms of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co. and proceedings to which their signatures were necessary have been signed by them with the said Mr. Heptoola Noorodin. Notice is therefore hereby given that any dealings or transacting with the said Mr. Heptoola Noorodin or paying him any monies in connection with the partnership business without the written consent of our Clients, Messrs. Noorodin Shaikh Adam and Salebhoy Habibulla, will do so at his own risk and peril.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Mr. NOORODIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA.

14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cholera in a few doses, cure guaranteed. Snailpox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantiasis, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India. Trial solicited.

Address:—
DR. W. W. SHEPPARD,
42, Jhowtollah Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 17TH AUGUST.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Full Particulars in to-morrow's papers.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING called for MONDAY, 17th instant, will NOT TAKE PLACE.

By Order of the Board.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1903.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, 1903, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

"That it is hereby determined that the number of Directors shall in future be six, and that Mr. LESLIE CRAWFORD be elected a Director of the Corporation."

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1903.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,

AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES
AT
SERAMPORE,
IN THE
DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,
KNOWN AS
THE
SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required.

The Mill Contains

26,436 RING SPINDLES.

2,992 MULE SPINDLES.

AND

200 LOOMS,

with full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully EQUIPPED IN ALL RESPECTS.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to

Messrs. SANDERSON & CO, Solicitors, 30-2, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to the AUCTIONEERS.

BY APPOINTMENT
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE.
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya.	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
EATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA: A most Valuable remedy in Habitual Constipation, Possessing tonic laxative properties, it builds up and establishes a regular habit, per bottle Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay.

LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE ROSERY FARM, Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel. Managress Mrs. BAKER. Telephone No. 1015.

WANTED, by European Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE, neighbourhood of Cooperage or Colaba. No Boarding Houses. Address "J.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSUM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold and exchanged at Suitable Rates. REPAIRS executed to all makes carefully, promptly and at MODERATE CHARGES. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VISITORS to POONA will obtain decent CYCLES on HIRE from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. 289, Main Street, (opposite the Cantonment Court), Poona.

URGENT.—Get your WARM and SILK CLOTHES CLEANED and DYED at the DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYEWORK, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Remp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

CHEAPEST is not always Best, but the Best and Cheapest HORSEFOOD is obtainable only from WESTERN INDIA FODDER Co., Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent in all cases of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh and Throat or Chest affections, As. 12 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 31, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1875.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 15, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For renewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable to wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE, taken the First thing in the morning cannot be beaten. It keeps the tongue clean and purifies the blood. Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound Book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

DR. MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles, Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF W. MAJOR & CO.,
MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR"

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same soil—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS AND INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s, CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED

FOR the Mahableshwar Club, a good COOK, on Rs. 30. Also a SECOND BUTLER, on Rs. 15. Apply with testimonials, etc., to

C. FAWCETT,
67, Civil Lines, Poona.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER desires SITUATION in works or POSITION of TRUST Sixteen years Home and four years Indian Experience. Has had thorough Practical and Theoretical Training. Leaving present situation for better prospects. Highest references. Present Salary Rs. 500. Apply Box "No. 888A," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

TWO Second-hand Iron Cornish German BOILERS of 11 N. H. P., each constructed by "GEBRUDERT SULZE." Last working Certificate granted by the Boiler Inspector in 1901 to 80lbs. per square inch. Only sold to make room for Boilers of greater power.

For Particulars apply to
P. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
10, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL GOOD PAIRS of HORSES, also one complete team for State purpose.

THREE PAIRS of HARNESS PONIES, all broken to single and double Harness.

Several LADIES HACKS.

Also the following Carriages:—

1 LANDAU.
1 VICTORIA.
2 BROUGHAMS.
2 BRAKES (one making a Bus.)
1 AMERICAN CHAR-A-BANC.
1 PONY CART.
1 DOG CART.
1 TONGA.
1 HOODLESS BUGGY.

All the above have been in use up to date and are in good working order.

For further particulars apply to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Government House, Ganesh Khind,
Kirkee.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

THE following Ponies, the property of Capt. the Hon'ble C. F. GREVILLE, 7th Hussars, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

		Rs.	
1	Tamring b. cb. g. 14-0½	3,500	C.T.C.
2	Stockbell b. aust. m. 14-1, 7 yrs.	3,500	W.I.T.C.
4	Hoosainee g. a. g. 14-½, 8 yrs.	1,700	W.I.T.C.
5	Leader b. a. h 13-3, 10 yrs.	1,500	W.I.T.C.
6	Salonica b. a. h. 14-0, 7 yrs.	1,500	W.I.T.C.
7	Merton g. a. h. 14-1, 7 yrs.	1,000	
8	Hibernia bl. aust. m. 14-0, 7 yrs. (late Coronation Day)	1,000	W.I.T.C.
9	Ironmaster g. cb. g. 14-1, 7 yrs.	1,000	
10	Also a Buggy by Simpson of Madras	750	

No. 1 is a maiden and has won many races in Bombay, Poona, Meerut, and Lucknow, beating Aust ponies in very good time; should be a first class pony up-country.

No 2 is sure to win races in good company.

No. 4 has won races on the flat and over Hurdles; a very fine Jumper, and a first class Polo Pony.

No. 5 has won many races, and ran second in the Army Cup; is a first class Polo Pony.

N. 6 is a first season pony, up to any Tournament form, very fast and up to weight.

Nos. 7 and 8 are first season ponies, up to weight, and should make first class Polo Ponies.

No. 9 is the Winner of 5 first prizes and two second in harness, also the Winner of Ladies' Driving Competitions, a really smart trapper and good action, very quiet to drive.

All the above can be seen any day at Government House Stables, Poona.

All are believed sound and are only being sold as Owner is leaving India at once.

For further Particulars apply to Capt. GREVILLE A. D. C., Government House, Poona.

CAST IRON PIPES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
Bombay, July, 1903.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.

Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902

ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,

1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693

Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG,	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND

WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s 3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)

(9 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 1-8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 3/4	=	do
2½ per cent, Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7/8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5/16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	25 1/8	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	51 3/4	=	— 1/8

EXCHANGE—

Paris cheques	25 14 1-2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin "	20 38 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4.5 5 1/4	=	—1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4	pr ct =	do
6 " " "	3 1-4	pr ct =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	pr ct =	do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	pr ct =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3/4	pr ct =	+ 1-2
7 day market loans	2 1/2	pr ct =	+ 1-8

Metals :—Copper Braziers £68 = + 10s.
Yellow metal £6.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar iron Belgian £5 1s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11.
Basic Steel Bars £5 2s.

Linseed Bold, 37s. 4 1-2d, Aug.-Sept. Business done = + 4 1-2d. Tone steady.

Arrivals.—Steamers Gutenfels, Vulcan.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot. 6·72 +6. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·27	5·31	5·42	5·32
+5	+2	+1	unchanged
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·7	5·26	5·26	5·25

unchanged

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil	
Do. last year	2,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	1,000	
Mid-Uplands	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·71	+ 4
Do. do. March	9·72	+ 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·83	+ 15
Do. do. December	9·38	+ 5
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 11th August 1903 :—

Cotton	1,792	bales.
Wheat	17,918	cwts.
Linseed	3,346	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,128	"
Gingellyseed	338	"
Poppyseed	2,007	"
Groundnuts	47	"
Castorseed	2,748	"
Rice	7,766	"
Myrabollams	1,248	"
Cottonseed	3,094	"

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

EXCHANGE—TONE firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.	
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.	
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d.	
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4	
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	132	
Shanghai 30 do do	182	
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·11	
1st Settlement	98·8	

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July	4	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd "	4	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 23rd "	4	do.	

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed—Tone firm.			
Ready	6	7	0
Rapeseed—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	13	0
Poppyseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	6	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	20	12	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	29	8
Club, No.	"	28	8
Hard, Re	"	23	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM, Tone firm.

Estimated sales ..... 8,000 Bales

Imports .....

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·15	5·29
+5	+ 8

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·47	5·33	5·33	5·32	5·31
+5	+4	+6	+6	+5

March-April 5·31 +6

COTTON.—The local market is steady, but the business passing continues to be chiefly on account of Mills for ready Cotton. In New Crop the market closes firmer and prices are Re 1 higher, Good Broach being Rs. 223-4 and fully Good Bengals Rs. 173-4 but there is very little doing,

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

678,02—Bhaishanker K and G—Chugbai widow and others vs William Lathem Harvey and another—Crawford B and Co.

580-01—Dikshit and D—Meghjee Ja'ram Naranjee vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and other—Makardas and Co.

880-01—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General vs Khimjee Jairam Nara jee and others—Makardas and Co.

210,02—Madhavji and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovandas Jagjivandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

490-01—Wadia and G—Herji Bhojraj vs Ramji Ragoonath and others—Mansookhlal B and N.

622-02—R P Mehta—Gunpat Gynoo vs Bhimji Raelhalji alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455-01—J P Dastoor—Peeraji Bhewha vs Luxman Heebati.

724-01—Tyabji D and Co—Waghji Beoher and another vs Bai Luxmibai widow and others—Mulji B and B.

610-02—Smitham B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Manusham Purseram and others—Tyabji D and Co.

619-02—Harilal and D—Canji Naran vs Madhowram Mathuradas—Tyabji D and Co.

383-98—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondural Bhivulker vs Narotam Anandji—Payne and Co.

72-03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bhikaisrai Kastoormal—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For dismissal.

652-01—Shamrao and M—Koorpal Poonsiy vs Khimje Asoo—Sorabjee and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

5-112-03—Payne and Co—Hajee Hassam Oomer vs Noor Mahomed Hoosein and others—Malvi H and M.

600-01—Captain and N—Hajee Goosman Abba vs Dada Babs—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

578-00—Wadia and G—Velji Anandji vs Sakarbai widow and other sNanu and H.

117-02—In person—Dayakoribai widow vs Parwatibai widow and others—In person.

370-2—Tyaoji D and C—JoosabHaji Mahomed Joona and others vs Hesse Fakir Mahomed and others—Payne and Co.

846-02—payne and Co—Haji Suleman Abdool Wahed vs Meiman Haji Mooa Suleman and another.

333-02—Payne and Co—Shevsanker Gopalji and other vs Jehangir Maneckji Contractor—Pestonji R and K.

331-02—Payne and Co—Gordhandas Valji and others vs Nawazbai widow—Mulji and D.

692-01—Mansookhlal J and N—Anwarkhan Haji Hoosein Khan vs Shaik Osman Ally and others—K D Shr ff.

68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shirothen Pragdas and another vs Sudcover widow and another.

76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shiruthen Pragdas and another vs Sadcover widow.

853-01—Daptary and F—Bhugvan Kura and others vs Bai Jadibai widow and others—Chitnis M and M.

24-02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shivji vs Govind Visram and others—Unwalla and F.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

194,02—Craigie L and O—Sirdar Gurmukh Singh and others vs Watson and Co and others—Part heard.

878,01—Mantri B and N—Jagjivan Lukhmidas and others vs Gopal Lalchund and others—Udwalla and P—Part heard.

287,03—Kanga and P—Hurjatrai Nandram and another vs Gowritbai widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

17,03—Maganlal and J—Rustom Jamas Irani vs Ardeshir N Dalal—Bicknell M and M.

533,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others—Craigie L and C.

7303—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Pranjivandas Calli andas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARTINEAU—August 7, at Dalhousie, the wife of A E Martineau, C S, of a daughter.

WALLACE—August 6, Coonoor, the wife of E H Wallace, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TAIT—PAGE—August 5, at All Saints Coonoor, Nilgiris, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, assisted by the Rev (Canon A H B Britain, M A Robert Tait, Foreman, S I Railway, to Winifred Harriet Hilda Buttfoy Page, daughter of J G A Page Inspector-in-charge, Nilgri Railway.

DEATHS.

D'ROZARIO—August 7, at Seaforth, Nilgiris, on Friday, the Elizabeth Victoria (after childbirth), the dearly loved wife of Mr A J D'Rozario and youngest daughter of the late Dr Nery, of Cochin.

MILLER—August 5, at Agra, after a short but painless illness, Agness Millor aged 69 years, widow of the late Major J Miller V C late Bengal Ordnance Department.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets 6h. 30m. High water, 1-59m, 2-7a. Low water, 7-37m., 8-14a.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Green Street, 2 p. m.

League Football, Cooperage.

Indian Land Co., Alice Buildings, 5 p. m.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th instant.

SENT TO THE LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Kanku, a Hindu girl, aged about seven years, with the theft of a piece of cloth from the shop of Hirachand Nagardas, a piece-goods merchant in Mulji Jetha's market. The accused was arrested on Tuesday afternoon by the police in the neighbourhood of the market with the piece of cloth, which was identified by the complainant, in her possession. She said she had no parents nor any place of residence. She was driven to commit the theft on account of starvation. The Magistrate sentenced her to one day's simple imprisonment, and ordered her to be taken to the Commissioner of Police with a view to send her to the Lady Northcote Orphanage.

THE HARBOUR MISSION AND SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The report of the Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute for the year 1902 states that at the end of the year 1901 there was a credit balance of Rs. 904-7-7, which with subscriptions collected during the year enabled the Committee to meet the working expenses for the year. The usual Church Services were regularly held throughout the year. The attendance was larger than during the year previous, especially of Seamen, others connected with the Shipping and Docks and residents attended much as usual. The Chaplain who regularly visits the crews of vessels in Docks is hopeful of a still further increase in the attendance of Seamen. Entertainments were given by the Officers and crews of the P. and O. vessels Oriental, Egypt, Persia and Caledonia, the proceeds of which were handed over for the upkeep of the Institute. The Institute is well frequented by Seamen and residents, of the former about 8525, and of the latter about 8130 made use of the room.

THE RESULT OF A FIT.—Charles Coutter, aged twenty seven, an inspector in the Abkari Department, residing with his wife in a suit of rooms on the second floor of the Imperial Mansions, Ripon Road, was on Tuesday at 3 a.m. conveyed by his wife to the St. George' Hospital, suffering from internal injuries, and a bruise on the left shoulder, the result of a fall from the back verandah of his house. From inquiries made by the Police it appears that Coutter had a few fits on Monday night, and about 3 o'clock next morning Mrs. Coutter missed him, and on searching the house found him standing on the cornice outside the railing of the back verandah. She at once caught hold of him and called for help. Mrs. Phillips, a neighbour, heard her calling and roused one of her boarders named Rozario who went to Mrs. Coutter's assistance but could not get to where she was, as the door to the verandah from his rooms was locked. Mrs. Coutter tried to open the door with one hand, holding Coutter with the other, when the latter slipped from her hand and fell from a height of about twenty-five feet into a small lane. Coutter has been admitted in the hospital.

THEFT OF A TEMPLE BELL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Sub-Inspector Secunder Khan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Seja Sella a Marwari with receiving and disposing of stolen property namely a brass bell valued at Rs. 3, the property of the Mahalaxmi Harooman Temple. The accused was defended by Mr. Crasp, pleader. The evidence showed that the bell was missed from the temple on Friday last, but no report was made to the Police regarding it. On Sunday last a Hindu named Keshewlal Sookhlal, while passing along the road with a basket containing brass pots on his head was arrested by the Police on suspicion. On the contents of the basket being examined the bell which bore the name of the temple was discovered. Keshewlal made a statement and pointed out the accused as the person from whom he had purchased the bell. The accused admitted having sold the bell which, he said, he had purchased from a Ghati, not knowing that it was stolen. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CONCERT AT DADAR.—The Antonio D'Silva Ex-Students' Union gave their first Concert last Saturday at Dadar before a fairly large audience of students, ex-students and well-wishers of the School. The programme was varied and attractive consisting of vocal and instrumental music, a "lecture," and a Comic Opera in one act. The performers did very well, and many of them were persistently encored. The Comic Opera was the gem of the evening. Herein Miss Violet Machado was quite at home, and showed considerable histrionic skill. She elicited deafening applause by the effective manner in which she sang "Maud" Mrs. L. Ordeiro contributed a piano solo. The Members Orchestra acquitted themselves very creditably under the able baton of Mr. Robert Pires. Mr. J. A. D'Silva presided at the piano. At the conclusion of the Concert Mr. F. W. Pereira, B.A., L.L.B., the President of the Union and Principal of the School, briefly explained the object of the Union, and cordially thanked those ladies and gentlemen who had contributed to the success of the evening. Close on 11 p. m. the Orchestra struck up the National Anthem. The Ex-students' Union was established on the 1st April of the current year and started well with 142 members. It is the outcome of the zeal of the Principal to keep ex-students in touch with the old school. The Union has forged a new link of sympathy between the Old Boys and their Alma Mater.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panasewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	2	4	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	0	11
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	11	6	72
Total plague deaths to date	202,322	214,626	
Same date last year	2	4	83

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A WIFE MURDERING HER HUSBAND.

MR. M. P. KHAREGHAT, Sessions Judge of Satara, in May last, convicted a woman named Tanu Kom Nama of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The appellant Tanu, woman, and Rau bin Rama were committed for trial, the former for having caused the death of her husband, Nama, by giving him poisoned barfi (a kind of sweetmeat) to eat; and the latter for abetment of the offence, in having sent the poisoned barfi to Tanu with the intention that she should use it to poison her husband. The second accused was acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Judge. The facts of the case appear to be these. Tanu, a young Mahar woman, aged about 18 years, was married to Nama, aged about 20. Maruti, the father of the deceased Nama, stated that up to about six months ago, Tanu was on good terms with her husband and used to live with him properly, but since then her feelings had been changed, and she had run away several times and had to be brought back. He assigned two reasons for this change of feeling, one of which was that Tanu had come to be on terms of improper intimacy with the second accused Rau. About the middle of February last Tanu ran away to the house of her mother's brother's son and had to be brought back. In one or two days she again disappeared, and was brought back about a week before the death of Nama on the 29th March last. On the preceding night, Nama was taken ill; he had vomiting and purging, and he told his father that his wife gave him barfi to eat; and it had caused a fire in his stomach. The father and the woman of the house began to cry; the neighbours came up; and in answer to their questions, Tanu admitted giving the barfi to her husband. The father went to Satara and took back with him a Marwaree vayaid, but on his return in the early morning, he found that Nama was dead. A report was made to the police. The corpse was taken to the hospital at Satara, with a piece of barfi which was found lying near the corpse. Meantime, Tanu admitted to a neighbour that the barfi had been sent to her by the accused Rau through a woman called Sau a few days previously, that it was of two kinds, yellow and white, and she had been told to eat the yellow herself and give the white to her husband, and that she had found no opportunity of doing so until the 28th. The hospital assistant, who made a post mortem, stated that the body was examined by the Civil Surgeon in his presence, that the lungs, liver, stomach, intestines, etc., were all congested, and that death was probably due to an irritant poison. The Chemical Analyzer at Bombay reported that arsenic was detected in all the articles sent to him. Tanu's statement before the mamlatdar was to the effect that, for eight years, she had been living happily with her husband, but since last Dewallee, Rau had interfered with that happiness. Finding her alone one day, he told her he would send her some barfi by a Mahar woman, that she should eat the yellow kind herself and give the white to her husband; that as he threatened to beat her and cut her down if she did not administer the poison, she promised to do so. The second accused had not been regularly examined by the magistrate, but he appeared to have denied his guilt from the first. He said the case had been got up against him, that he had no reason to desire Nama's death. The Sessions Judge held that it was not satisfactorily proved that Rau sent the barfi to Tanu, and he was therefore acquitted and discharged. The Sessions Judge was of opinion upon the evidence that if Nama had been given the barfi by somebody else, it was extremely improbable that he would have tried to involve his innocent wife, letting the real culprit go free. Tanu was found guilty of murder, and considering her extreme youth, the Sessions Judge sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

Wednesday.—Pressure has decreased generally and the decrease has been rapid to very rapid in Upper India and Kashmir. Gradients are steep over Northern India, especially in the West and Central districts. Rain has increased slightly in Burma and has been light to heavy in Assam, the delta of Bengal, East Himalayas and sub-Himalayas. Showers have fallen in the Indo-Gangetic plain, West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, Rajputana, East Satpuras, West Coast, South India and the Deccan. Cherrapoonjee has received 18 1-2 inches, Bahraich 5, Jalpaigury 4, Mymensing, Chittagong, Shillong, and Bogra 3; Dibrugarh, Lashio, Thamo, Dhubri, Dehradun and Hanumkonda 2; Durbhanga, Gorakhpur, Chitaldroog, Cuddapah and Balasore 1. Conditions continue unfavourable for heavy rains in Burma. Moderate to heavy rain is probable in the Brahmaputra Valley, East Himalaya and Sub-Himalayas, moderate rain in Simla and Mussoorie Hills, light to moderate in the delta of Bengal, light in the Indo-Gangetic plain and showers in the Central India plateau, Satpuras, the Deccan, South India and the West Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplanade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	56 60	60 80	51 28	55 97
Wednesday, 12th August	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	56 60	60 80	51 28	55 97
Total fall to August 12, 1902	22 53	27 31	27 20	27 09
Total fall to August 12, 1901	79 98	74 24	78 93	69 40

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 11th Aug.	0	20

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over nearly the whole country, the fall having been brisk to rapid to the north of Latitude 17°. The barometer is about normal or in slight or moderate defect over the country lying to the south of Latitude 13° and in Rajputana and the United Provinces, and generally in excess elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly or north-westerly at the majority of reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are :—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Malegaon, Bijapur, Amraoti and Poona and 5° to 12° in defect at Jaipur, Delhi, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam; the minimum 5° in defect at Ahmednagar. The maximum varied from 108° at Jacobabad to 81° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 84° at Jacobabad to 64° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in many places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rainfall has been light or moderate and local and scattered in character, the largest amount recorded being 1·16 at Cuddapah.

Fine weather prevails generally and is likely to continue.

E. A. KENYON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

POONA RACES.

NOTICE.

Substitution Stakes.

To Penalties, add Ponies measured previous to 1st April 1899 7lbs.

HANDICAPS.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 15TH AUGUST

The Little Arab Handicap—5 furlongs.

Achilles 10 7, Oriental 9 13, Omar 9 1, Tigris 8 13, Titus II 8 10, Chancellor 7 12, Flying Childers 7 8, Sweetlips 7 5, Rocket 7 4, Duldul 7 3, Morocco 7 0, Little Joker 6 13, Najath 6 7, Daylight 6 5, Krban 6 2,

Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7lb.

The Small Pony Plate—1 Mile.

Bandicoot 2 7, Ethel II 9 5, Hayda 9 4, Nanette 8 Namuna 9 1, Wedgeon 6 3,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chatton, 2,321 tons, Captain W Leisk, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a general Cargo.

THE steamer Cortfield, 2,874 tons Captain W Aitree, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain A McLennan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Elbing, 3610 tons, Captain T. Schuldt, arrived in harbour to-day, from Sydney 24th June, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 6,963 tons Captain J T Hirst, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr R Thomas, Mrs Gilderleaves and infant, M Masulaw, and 20 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Trieste, 3,226 tons, Captain E. Mocazzi, arrived in harbour to-day, from Kobe, 7th July with a general cargo and Mr. Molmer and 13 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Henry Bickow, 639 tons, Captain W. Fowls, sailed to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer Glengarry, 1,924 tons, Captain H. M. Welby arrived in harbour to-day, from Yokohama 23rd June, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Fenton, and 3 children, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Merry, Mr. Matheson, and one deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning	Lieut A Hamilton	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
R I M S Clive	Comdr W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr E J C Hordern	R I M
Investigator	Comdr T H Fleming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 12

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Landaura	2157	MacLean			M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Khiora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Brculia	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	199	Lopicque			Captain
Shahnaz	2198	Raffin	Cochin		J J B Tajbhoy
umra	769	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Williams			M M & Co
Barcoore	2195	Hill			M M & Co
Massilia	2744	Cockman	London		P & O Co

INFECTION COMMUNICATED BY BLANKETS.

The recent cases which have occurred in England of contagious diseases having been spread by the use of second-hand Blankets should be an object lesson of the danger of purchasing Blankets and Clothing, the history of which is not known.

Low priced goods are frequently second hand.

By dealing with Manufacturers you can be absolutely certain that all goods are new, perfectly clean, and absolutely free from risk of infection.

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TUSSAH SERGES,

Specially woven to stand HARD WEAR and frequent WASHING, Re. 1-8-0 PER YARD, 27 inches wide.
Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

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OUR "SPECIALITE" BRAND.

		per box of 100 Rs. a.
HENRY'S Prime (Cigar shaped)	5in. long	2 0
HENRY'S No. 1 Do.	4½ "	1 14
THOMSON'S Prime, with straw	6 "	2 0
DAWSON'S Prime Do,	5 "	1 12
NOBLE'S Masters, without "	4½ "	1 6
ROGER'S No. 1 with "	4 "	1 4
FIVE Minutes, without "	3 "	1 2

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CASKS No. Sweet Smokes, per 100 2-12

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DAWSON, &c.

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MEREWETHER ROAD, APOLLO BUNDER.
1st Lesson write any word, 2 Hours' Study.
4th " " 40 words a minute, 2 Weeks' Study
11th " " 120 " " 4 " "
21 Lessons to completion, learned in 6 weeks.
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enables anyone without the slightest musical knowledge to play all popular, standard and classical music without the drudgery of learning and practice.
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is on exhibition for anyone who cares to see it and to hear its marvellous performance. Everyone cannot afford to purchase a Pianola, but all are invited to see and hear it
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1903.

TRADERS' TRICKS IN INDIA.

ONE official report, which has suffered from Lord Curzon's razor, is that which treats of the proceedings taken by Customs Officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. It is a report with a moral. That moral teaches the trader that honesty is the best policy. The sins of the trader find him out, though we fear he has a tolerably profitable run of luck with his dishonest practices, before Nemesis, in the shape of a Customs Officer swoops down upon him. Otherwise, why should he run the risk? Discovery means fine and sometimes confiscation of goods—a very serious loss on occasions. But he still scores to some extent, for his sins are insufficiently visited upon him. His customers have no means of learning the frauds he would have perpetrated upon them, for even if Government decapitated one of his firm they would not exhibit his head on the top of a pole that all who ran might read. If the report we refer to only gave his name it would suffice. It would let the purchasing public know what traders would not hesitate to take advantage of their ignorance and inexperience, and they would be able to avoid them as they would the plague. In existing circumstances it remains for the wily trader to try on similar tactics in the hope that he may again find the Customs people napping. For example, an importation of bottles, described as containing pure Santonine Anthelmintic Tablets, made in Holland, were found on examination by the Chemical Analyser to Government not to contain any santonine whatever. The consignment was confiscated, subject to a redemption penalty, for shipment out of India. But we are not told who was the man who did this terrible thing. The consequence may be that at this very moment the importer is battening on the proceeds, while the inoffensive aristocracy of Colombo, or Australia are consuming what he has disposed to them as a new sweetmeat for dessert or a children's picnic. Had the name, style and title of that importer been duly pilloried in the report our neighbours might have been saved from the fraud and the public induced to give his emporium as wide a berth as possible. By such means, and no other, can the sins of the trader be visited upon him, this side the crack of doom which may be considerably longer than he ought to wait for his deserts.

Bombay traders, as a rule, or as a body, appear to be less resourceful than their colleagues in Calcutta or Madras—unless it be—which we decline to believe—that our Customs officers are less spry. The total cases of "finanking" discovered in Bombay last year amounted to less than one a day. Only 275—thirteen fewer than the previous twelve months—were pounced upon, in which false descriptions were ascertained. If, of the many who sin only the few are found out, what a terrible strain of rascality there must be in the traders who supply our merchants with the goods they sell to shopkeepers to sell to us. We cannot think that the importers generally are privy to these little pranks, preferring to suppose that it is they the artful shipper desires to victimise, rather than that those who are round about and among us would dream of "spoofing" us. In the Bombay cases, mentioned above, all were false descriptions of material, weight, capacity, gauge and number, or absence of indication of origin. No cases were detected of counterfeit trademark. Besides those cases of unmistakable infringement, goods in other 382 were detained. In these release was ordered after compliance with the requirements of the Act in all but nine cases, in which importers were permitted to re-ship the goods, being either unwilling or unable to cancel the marking. In one instance only was detention followed by confiscation. Now who was the importer and who shipped him the goods? Surely the public has a right to know. It ought to be possible to try both those men in a commercial court, a court of their peers, that guilt might be truly traced home, the culprit sent to Coventry, in the most effectual way and the public put on their guard against him for the future. We take it confiscation is never resorted to, except when it appears practically certain there is the intention of fraud. Among the most important cases, which the Customs had to deal with, were eleven in which turpentine was found to have been adulterated in excess of 50 per cent. In some shipments of so-called white zinc the percentage of adulteration was found to range as high as 78 per cent. Iron and steel, from the continent, were very faulty as regards measurements; while wire-netting, grey shirtings and silk came under suspicion for the same reason. But a consignment of "white flannel cricketing woollen flannel" was not wool at all. This, says the report, was a bad case and the consignment was subjected to a heavy redemption fine, a case of "cotton silk and velvet," marked as "superior silk velvet" being similarly treated.

In other ports a diminution of these little eccentricities is shown, though undoubtedly the number is unpleasantly high. Calcutta is indignant because packets of note-paper, containing 400 sheets were offered to her as five quires. More so because German-made cigars were put up in boxes, colourable imitations of Havanas, with the country of origin marked on a removable label. Steel from Germany was offered as English; while worse still, be it said in a whisper, someone in Bombay, building on Calcutta's mental inferiority sought to palm off quantities of yarn on her, short both in weight and length. It would be unpleasant reading that short passage, did we not persuade ourselves that it was merely a Bombay man's attempt at humour, his friendly way of informing Calcutta how low, we, in Bombay, estimate their smartness. The Austrian note-paper trick was tried in Madras; so also was that of the santonine tablet. A Belgian gun-maker endeavoured to pass off guns as of English manufacture, and an Austrian manufacturer some enamelled tumblers with portraits of their Majesties upon them. But they had to be indelibly stamped with the country of origin before being allowed to be passed. Foreign pianos gave some trouble at Karachi, also some continental soap, resembling both in substance and boxes the product of an English manufactory. Rangoon either enjoys singular immunity from the frauds or the Customs officers are not up to their work. We presume the former theory is the correct one. Perhaps the most glaring attempt to hoodwink a confiding public was that in which English descriptions and names of British Indian dealers were put on sewing machines of German origin. In four instances the indication of origin was marked so as to be easily removable, and in other four consignments the indication was applied on the lower side of the bottom plate, where it could not be seen without unscrewing and raising the plate. There can be but little doubt that all these machines were intended to be passed off as of British manufacture. The machines were passed after being properly marked, on payment of penalties, nominal in amount at first, but heavier later when it was found that there was no improvement. One of the last-mentioned cases was a particularly bad one, the qualification being applied with bronze powder on vaseline or some similar substance which could be wiped off with a rag. This case seemed to call for exemplary punishment and a fine of Rs. 300 was imposed, the value of the machines being Rs. 1,460. By this means the honest trader gets preferential rates, which is precisely as it should be, and precisely as we hope it always may be.

THE PRESIDENCY-PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

For the Presidency-Parsee cricket match which commences to-day and will be continued on Friday and Saturday, the Presidency Selection Committee have been able to get together a remarkable strong team and one which, if our judgment is not at fault, will give even such redoubtable foemen as the Parsees a good game. The side, in our opinion, will prove to be stronger at all points of the game than any that has represented the Presidency since 1896, a rather bold assertion to make, it may be thought in view of the absence from the team of Captain Greig and one or two others who have rendered yeoman service in the past. The chief strength will lie in the batting, and there will be absolutely no tail as right down to the last two men, Messrs. John and Walcott, there is not a really weak batsman in the team, the other nine all being players, any one of whom is capable of making a good score against the best bowling. The attack, too, although there are no bowlers on the side of the ability and resource of Major Newnham, and Messrs. Raikes, Steel and Sinclair when they were at their best, is by no means weak, and Mr. Sale who has succeeded Mr. Sprott in the captaincy will have at his disposal five other bowlers, besides himself, in Messrs. John, McDonogh, Cheetham, Carroll and Faviell, all of them reliable and one or two most difficult on a wicket that helps them. One great feature in the composition of the team is there has been no necessity to weaken the batting for the bowling. Of the six bowlers five would have been worth a place in the team for their batting. Several of the team are brilliant fielders, notably Messrs. Weatherby, Sale, Carroll, Langhorne, Cheetham and Faviell, and all are smart in this department. The wicket-keeping could not be in safer hands than Mr. Walcott's, who is easily ahead of all other players in that important position. The team is probably one of the youngest that has ever represented the Presidency seven of the side being well under thirty years of age. Most of the team have made their reputations at home. Mr. Sale, the captain, made a lot of runs in College Cricket during the years he was at Cambridge, and was always a useful bowler. Mr. John was in the Stonyhurst College eleven in the early eighties and acquired a great reputation as an all-round player which led to his receiving an invitation to play for Lancashire on two occasions after he left school. Mr. Faviell is fresh from Forest School, an institution which has turned out several good cricketers including Mr. C. D. McIver of this year's Oxford eleven, and headed the batting and bowling averages in 1901. Mr. Carroll who received his cricket training at Mill Hill School, where he did well both as a batsman and bowler, was considered good enough to be tried in the young players of Surrey eleven and scored several centuries for King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Langhorne is an old Marlborough College boy and missed getting into the eleven his last year at school owing to the number of good players available. Mr. Monteath has scored heavily for the Crusaders, a club which is to Cambridge University what the Authentics Club is to Oxford University, and Mr. Weatherby who hails from Winchester College and Magdalen College, Oxford, was one of the best school batsmen of his year. The strength of the side is indisputable, and if every member of the team plays up to his reputation the match will be one of the best in the whole series of these fixtures. The Parsee Selection Committee have been met by fewer difficulties in selecting their team as players like Messrs. K. M. Mistri (Patiala), D. D. Kanga, H. D. Kanga, M. E. Pavri, R. P. Meherhomji, M. D. Balsara, and D. E. Mody are always certain choices and will again represent the Parsees. Messrs. Colabawalla and Raja (senior) have been selected to fill two of the remaining places, while trials are to be given to Messrs. K. B. Mistri (Ajmere) and J. D. Mody of the Elphinstone College who has been scoring well in local matches this year. With the exception of Mr. Mehta, who being in England, is not available, the Committee have selected a thoroughly representative side and although some familiar names will be missed they are those of men who have passed their prime as cricketers.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

THE crop reports, which are published this week, differ very slightly from those commented upon a week ago. The greater part of India has received very satisfactory supplies of rain, but a few districts are still without water, and the agricultural outlook in some parts of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Central India is not at all good. However, the general situation is excellent, and if the monsoon continues in its natural course, an exceptionally good harvest should be obtained. In Madras rain has been received everywhere, with good results. Everywhere the standing crops are in fair condition, and irrigation supplies are adequate, except in a few places in the Deccan. A serious situation is reported from a number of districts in Bengal, and the lack of rain is not only having a bad effect upon the growing crops, but is retarding operations which should be almost finished at the present season of the year. The seedlings of winter rice are withering in a number of districts, and prospects are stated to be unfavourable in the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions. In the United Provinces also the rainfall hitherto has been inadequate, and in the areas around Lucknow, Benares, and Allahabad, the prospects of the rice and maize crops are at present only poor. As a whole, the situation is by no means promising. In the Punjab, however, where in the early part of the season, the condition of the crops was such as to occasion serious anxiety, the outlook is now eminently satisfactory. The autumn crops have greatly benefited by the rains, and the only damage which is reported has occurred as the result of floods. All over the North West Frontier Province good rain has fallen, and the prospects of the standing crops are good, and in the Central Provinces cultivators have no longer any reason to complain of as regards supplies of moisture. In the Nagpur country agriculturists are now looking for a break, and at the time the reports were despatched, there was a fear that if the rain continued, the cotton and jaur plants would suffer. General prospects are good in Mysore, Coorg and Berar, and in Kashmir and Nepal conditions could hardly be better. A few districts of Central India still require rain, and in the lowlands of Nepal the rice crops are suffering. In Burma and Assam the rainfall has been deficient lately, but the majority of districts report that the crops are in a fair condition. No very important fluctuations in the prices of food grains are recorded.

LORD NORTHCOTE.

THE departure of his Excellency the Governor has been fixed for an earlier date than was anticipated. Before taking over office in Australia his Excellency desires to return to England for a brief period, and with that object in view has arranged to leave Bombay by the mail of September 5.

WE learn from the Honorary Secretaries to the Committee, which has in hand the arrangements to send a team of native cricketers to England next year, that Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., has subscribed Rs. 150 to the fund that is being raised to meet the expenses of the tour.

A cablegram announces the death in London on the 9th instant, at the age of 52 years, of Mr. W. Colville, late of the firm of Bird and Co., Calcutta.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLACK has been selected to officiate in Command of the Oudh District, vice Major-General Hill, proceeded on leave to England.

MR. HUTCHINSON, on return from Home leave on the 17th instant, resumes charge as Director of Traffic and Telegraphs at Simla and Mr. Leach reverts as Deputy Director at Calcutta.

A TELEGRAM dated Shanghai the 11th instant reports that during the previous fortnight 6,000 bales of Indian yarns, 1,000 bales of Chinese yarns, and 2,000 bales of Japanese yarns, were sold, exchange on India being quoted at Rs 183½ per 100 taels; but it was feared that prices showed downward tendency.

HANSOM cabs have been introduced into Berlin.

A GREAT military ride will take place on August 12, 13, and 14, between Paris and Deauville.

THE oldest man on the voting list for the German Reichstag is 103 years old, and lives in Osnabruck, Prussia.

THE Kaiser has presented the Chinese empress with two beautiful vases, made in the Royal Porcelain Factory, Berlin. China made in Germany, in fact.

A BAREFOOT walk is one of the latest feats to be undertaken. A number of sailors from the Wildfire started from Sheerness to walk to Shoreditch barefooted. Nine of them completed the whole journey.

MOUNT Vesuvius has been unusually active lately. Violent explosions continue and the guides' hut has been destroyed. The lava is flowing in the direction of Pompeii, and Naples is in no danger.

MRS. STUYVESANT Fish, the New York society leader, had a cage of wild animals on exhibition at her villa in Newport, Rhode Island, for the entertainment of her dinner guests. A female lion-tamer performed.

THE cosmopolitanism of the Bar was well illustrated at the annual dinner of the Hardwicke Debating Society, at the Hotel Cecil. The head of the English judiciary was not present, but Lord Robertson and the Master of the Rolls were there to represent the Bench, Sir Edward Carson and Sir Edward Clarke the English and Irish Bar, Maitre Albert Donet, Batonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats de Paris, the French Bar; Mr. James M. Beck, the youthful looking ex-First Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, the American Bar; and the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., and Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., the Canadian Bar. Mr. Macmaster is, indeed, the Batonnier of the Montreal Bar, an office analogous to that held by M. Donet at the French Bar. The analogy emphasizes the Gallic character of Montreal and the French province of Quebec. M. Albert Donet spoke wholly in French, and Sir Edward Clarke made a slight incursion into that language. The raciest speech of the evening was made by Mr. James Beck, who, in a vein of persiflage, referred to the "Absence of insomnia" on the English bench. He said, apropos of the fiscal question, that while the American Government imposed duties on every article used during the progress from the cradle to the grave, they let in duty free the decisions of the English courts, as they formed the raw material of American jurisprudence. There was one exception, Mr. Beck added, and that was the jokes of a well-known English judge, which were rigorously excluded.

WHISTLER.

SURELY the placid ether of the great, calm interstellar spaces must be resounding with merry laughter as the gay, butterfly soul of the painter wings its way from the little planet which he so long mocked, and puzzled, and good humouredly tormented! Child, through his mother, of the sunny, slave-owing, lotus-eating Southern States, he was, says the "Daily News," early plunged with wide open infantile eyes amid the barbaric splendours of the Muscovite capital. Then once more across the blue Atlantic to spend his schooldays among the soft, undulating beauties of the Hudson River; and young Whistler was barely out of his teens when he entered upon the highly respectable career of engraver of maps and charts to the Government of the United States. But Governments are always deplorably lacking in humour, and the Republic did not appreciate the ornamental devices and quaint conceits with which the young engraver filled the unexplored spaces that would otherwise have been left blank. At his coming-of-age, Whistler was in the more congenial air of the Quartier Latin, one of the most joyous, mischievous, sharp-tongued, and self-admiring spirits in all that artistic Bohemia.

In Chelsea the young artist found a comrade in Rossetti, from whose romantic spirit he drew some inspiration. But when Whistler began to paint in colours he was an innovator of a far more daring type than the Pre-Raphaelite School, upon whom so many critical vials of wrath had been outpoured. In these days, when "impressionism" in France and England has run its course, we can hardly realise the stupefaction with which some of Whistler's pictures were received. The real, the ideal, and the decorative were alike brushed aside in his art, and he sought to speak to the soul through subtle harmonies and dissonances of light and shade and colour, to appeal to a colour-sense corresponding to the ear of the music over. For the "anecdotal" picture he had a withering contempt. The picture with him was all in all, its subject a relatively unimportant means to an end. The critics were bewildered and the fierce sarcasms of the painter did not help them. Of the "Symphony in White," in 1867, the "Saturday Review," said: There are many dainty varieties of tint: it is not precisely a Symphony in White. One lady has yellowish hair, brownish dress and a bit of blue ribbon. The other has a red fan.

"Did this wise person expect white hair and chalked faces?" asked Whistler. "Does he believe that a Symphony in F contains no other note, but shall be a continued repetition of F. F. F. . . . Fool!"

But even his most biting things were said in the merriest and most impish good humour. He delighted in rapartee, and often worked up a furious show of anger, but at bottom there was not the slightest malice. Tom Taylor, editor of "Punch," civil servant, and art critic of "The Times," said of one of the "nocturnes" that it was "only one step nearer a picture than a delicately-tinted wall-paper." Whistler sent him a pamphlet ridiculing his criticism of Velasquez, and making a merciless raid on critics in general.

"God help the artists," replied Taylor in a letter "if criticism of pictures falls into the hands of painters. It would be a case of vivisection all round!"

"Bah, you scream unkind threats and die badly," replied the volatile artist. "Shrive your naughty soul and give up Velasquez, and pass your last days properly in the Home Office."

"Pardon me, my dear Whistler, for having taken you au serieux. I ought to have remembered that your writing, like your painting, belongs to the region of chaff."

"Why, my dear old Tom," wrote Whistler, "I never was serious with you. Chaff was your fate here, and doubtless will be throughout the eternity before you!"

Such passages of arms were almost a daily recreation with Whistler. He bombarded the papers with biting retorts, engaged the army of critics single handed, and was always ready to enjoy a point scored against himself.

On one famous occasion Whistler adorned the catalogue of an exhibition with opinions of the Press on the various pictures, and the startled visitor read such extractas: "This picture is another of Mr. Whistler's little jokes," "Eminently vulgar," "Quite beyond the understanding of an ordinary mortal," "There may be a few who find genius in insanity!"

It may be imagined that to Ruskin, with his delight in patient truth of drawing and thoughtful interpretation of Nature, Ruskin, who had written in "Modern Painters" that "Every class of rock, earth, and cloud must be known by the painter with geologic and meteorologic accuracy," the colour-wizardry of the "nocturnes" and "symphonies" was like some horrid nightmare. On the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877 Ruskin wrote in "Fors Clavigera" with regard to Whistler's works that "The ill-educated conceit of the artist nearly approached the aspect of wilful imposture. I have seen and heard much of Cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face."

This regrettable attack brought about the famous libel action of 1878 in the Court of Exchequer, in which the nocturnes were brought before the jury and Whistler was cross-examined as to what they meant. The most famous was the "Nocturne in Black and Gold," described as "a distant view of Cremorne, with a falling rocket and other fireworks."

"How long did it take you to knock off that nocturne?" asked Sir John Holker, the Attorney-General.

"I beg your pardon," said Whistler, haughtily. And after the Attorney General had apologised for his flippant expression, he answered, "About a day I may have to put a few touches to it next day."

"For two days' labour you ask two hundred guineas."

"No. I ask it for the knowledge of a life time."

Then the "Nocturne in Blue and Silver"—a moonlight view of Battersea Bridge—was submitted to the jury. Baron Huddleston, the Judge, asked Mr. Whistler for explanations.

"Which part of the picture is the bridge?" he asked. "Do you say this is a correct representation?"

"I did not intend it to be a 'correct' portrait of the Bridge."

"Are the figures on the top intended for people?"

"They are just what you like."

"Is that a barge beneath?"

"Yes," said Whistler, sarcastically, "I am much encouraged at your perceiving that! My whole scheme was only to bring out a certain harmony of colour."

"What is that gold-coloured mark on the side, like a cascade?"

"That is a firework."

"Do you think, now," said the Attorney-General insinuatingly, "you could make me see the beauty of that picture?"

"No," said Whistler, after narrowly scrutinising his face. "Do you know I fear it would be as hopeless as for the musician to pour his notes into a deaf man's ear?"

"What is that structure in the middle?" asked the angry lawyer. "Is it a telescope or a fire-escape? Is it like Battersea Bridge? What are the figures at the top? If they are horses and carts, how in the name of fortune are they to get off?"

And so the trial went on. Mr. Burne-Jones was a witness for Ruskin, and found the pictures simply "bewildering." Mr. Frith, of the "Derby Day," saw in them "a pretty colour which pleases the eye, but nothing more." And finally the artist got a farthing damages from the puzzled jury!

Nowadays the battle of the "impressionist" picture has been fought and won, and if the young artist seeks to play upon your subtlest emotions with "arrangements" in grey and green or "harmonies" in purple and pink, there is none to say him nay. That Whistler was a great artist no one who has seen his grand and sombre portrait of Carlyle, or the weird picture of his mother in the Luxembourg, would think of denying. And the splendid energy of his genius, which seemed to make him riot in conflict, has done not a little to bring us nearer to a time which shall falsify his own better saying: "There never was an artistic period. There never was an art loving nation!

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PARIS ACCIDENT.

PITEOUS SCENE IN THE TUNNEL.

EIGHTY-FOUR VICTIMS.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

From the later details of the Paris accident it appears that the trains entered the tunnel at either end but were unable to retreat because of the flames from the fused wires.

Many of the passengers attempted to make their way through the blinding and choking smoke but sank and died.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The total number of victims in the Paris accident is eighty-four.

King Edward and President Loubet have exchanged sympathetic messages regarding the Paris disaster.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FISCAL POLICY.

INFORMATION WITHIN A MONTH.

MR. BALFOUR'S PROMISE.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, announced that a large instalment of the results of the fiscal enquiry will be supplied by the Commissioners within a month.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

AN ALARMING SITUATION.

HALF A MILLION WORKMEN ON STRIKE.

Intelligence from Russia continues to depict the alarming industrial situation. Half a million workmen are involved in the recent strikes in South Russia and three millions are dependent on them.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

THE MONASTIR MURDER.

MORE EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The Sultan of Turkey yesterday sent his eldest son to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople with a message renewing the expressions of his regret at the murder of the Russian Consul at Monastir.

The Russian Consul at Uskud has been transferred to Monastir.

HONORS FOR IRELAND.

THE VICTORIAN ORDER.

Numerous appointments to the Victorian Order have been made in connection with the royal visit to Ire'and.

Lord Dudley and the Marquis of Londonderry have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of the Order, and the Knights Commanders include Sir Anthony Macdonnell.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION REPORT.

AN IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

THE EXCLUSION OF UNDESIRABLES.

The report of the Alien Immigration Commission recommends the establishment of an Immigration Department, the exclusion of undesirables and destitutes and the registration of immigrants, and making all becoming undesirables and destitute within two years liable to expulsion and repatriation at the cost of the shipowners who brought them.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

His Majesty King Edward has started for Marienbad.

PROPOSED STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Mr Seddon, in introducing the New Zealand budget, proposed a steamship service with India via the Eastern ports.

WEAKNESS OF THE POPE.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Pope, when celebrating mass to-day, was overcome by the heat and obliged to retire to his apartments. There is nothing serious however.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

THIRD READING IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The Irish Land Bill has been read a third time in the House of Lords.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF COL. SIR EDWARD WHELER.

Colonel Sir Edward Wheler, who was homeward bound from India, has died at Marseilles.

[Sir Edward Wheler, 12th Baronet; created 1660; Major (2nd in command) 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; born 5th December 1857; son of the 11th Baronet and Cordelia, daughter of Major John Scott; married in 1884, Mary Leontine, daughter of Sir Richard Wood, G.C.M.G. Entered Army, 1879; Captain 1894. Heir: son Trevor Wood born 1889.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE OUTBREAK IN EASTERN EUROPE.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

An insurrection has broken out in a vilayet of Adrianople.

Four thousand Turks with artillery surround Krushevo, and are preparing to recapture it from the insurgents.

The revolt spreads daily, and the Bulgarian youths are leaving their villages and joining the bands in the mountains.

The Turks declare that the Bulgarians lost 150 killed in the fight at Sorovitch.

THE ASSAM PLANTER'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

Subscriptions are being raised for the defence of the Assam Planter, whose trial was ordered in Calcutta by the High Court.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the General Committee of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, it was resolved to engage the services of a barrister to act as secretary and that a substantial prize should be offered for a suitable tea cultivator at the St. Louis Exhibition out of the Tea Cess funds.

THE RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.

AN EXTENSION OF OFFICE

MADRAS, AUGUST 12.

The "Madras Mail," announcing the retention of the services of Sir Davis Barr, as Resident of Hyderabad, till the end of March next, by the Secretary of State, says that with mutual confidence and a thorough understanding between the Resident and the Nizam, affairs at Hyderabad had taken in late years a more satisfactory complexion than previously for many decades, and that it is not too much to say that the progress is due in no small degree to the good advice and friendly offices of Sir David Barr. Therefore everybody who has at heart the welfare of Hyderabad will welcome his extension of office as Resident.

RACING AT BANGALORE.

FIRST EXTRA DAY.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 11.

The first extra day of the Bangalore Races was held in damp and gloomy weather this afternoon, the attendance being poor, and the course very heavy.

Details :—

The Palace Plate. Distance—1-2 mile.

Col Sprot's Harefoot (5st. 7lbs.), Mr Jan ..... } dead
Mr R Moss King's King Cobweb (5st 5lbs) } heat.
Thompson ..... }
Capt Bell's Essex (9st 9lbs), Randall 3

Also ran :—Sovereign—(7st 12 lbs.)

Betting : Evens Essex ; 3 to 1 against Harefoot and King Cobweb ; and 7 to 1 Sovereign. Time—1 min. 1 sec.

The Polo Scurry. Distance—3 furlongs.

The Maharajah of Mysore's Doris (13st 5lbs), Murad Beg 1
Capt Cole's Derision (10st 6 1-2lbs), Capt Dougall 2
Mr Bowen's Limerick (9st 8lbs), Mr Saunders .... } dead
Major Lawless's Black Michael (12st 11lbs), Owner... } heat.

Also ran :—Burgundy (13st. 2lbs.) ; Warrior (10st. 12lbs.) ; Bijli (10st. 12½lbs.) ; Black Maria (10st. 12lbs.) ; and Ham Ram (8st, 13 1-2 lbs.).

Betting : 2 to 1 against Doris ; 5 to 1 Derision and Black Maria : 6 to 1 Limerick and Black Michael ; 4 to 1 Ham Ram ; and 8 to 1 the remainder.

The Race.—Won by five lengths. Time 44 1-5secs.

"The Highground Plate." Distance—1 mile.

Sir George Pretyman's Malaspring (9st. 12lbs.), Capt Randall 1
Mr Ackstell Jones's Ombre (9st. 8lbs.), Mr Jan 2
Maj A Hamilton's Rubicon (8st.), Gidoo 3

Also ran :—St. Rule (8st. 7lbs.).

Betting : 2 to 1 against Malaspring and Ombre ; 4 to 1 St. Rule : and 8 to 1 Rubicon.

The Race.—Won by a short head. Time—1min. 56secs.

"The Scurry"—Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr E West's Firefly (5st. 7lbs.), Mr Jan 1
Mr Kindersley's Frida (9st. 10lbs.) Capt Randall 2
Capt Dougall's Lancer (11st. 4lbs.), Owner 3

Also ran :—Goldflow (9st. 4lbs.) ; Keplar (8st. 7lbs.) ; The Peer (8st. 5lbs.) ; Whitefield (7st. 12lbs.) ; and Grey and Dawn (7st.).

Betting : Evens Lancer ; 2 to 1 against Freda, 6 to 1 Firefly ; 8 to 1 Goldflow ; and 10 to 1 the rest

The Race.—Won by half a length. Time—43 3-5secs.

"The Novice Plate."—Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Moss King's King Cobweb (5st 4lbs), Gidoo 1
Mr Strickland's Rosemead (9st 5lbs), Mr Jan 2
Mr Graham's Snotslik (10st 10lbs), Capt Randall 3

Also ran :—Dolly (10s. 6lbs.) ; and the Cat (9st.).

Betting : Evens on Snotslik and Dolly ; 2 to 1 King Cobweb ; and 3 to 1 the other.

The Race—Won by half a length. Time—55 4-5secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Cooly Corps, 500 strong, is being raised for service in Somaliland.

The 23rd Pioneers have been warned to be in readiness for service in Somaliland if required.

ARRIVALS AUGUST 12.—Walker, Captain, Bombay, 9th Bombay Infantry, on duty from Ahmedabad.

Ross, Captain, Bombay, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on duty from Satara.

Power, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. A. M. C., on duty from Poona.

Parry, Captain, Bombay, R. A. M. C., on leave from Kamptee.

Marsh, Lieutenant, Punjab, 18th Bengal Lancers, on leave from Nowgong.

Field, Lieutenant, Madras, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on leave from Belgaum.

De Pentheney O'Kelly, Lieutenant, Madras, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on leave from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 12.—Kunhardt, Lieutenant, Madras, Royal Warwickshire, from leave to Belgaum

Green, Lieutenant, Bombay, The Fusiliers, on leave to Poona.

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

An important decision was given by Justices Banerjee and Handley, at the High Court to-day, as to whether a Magistrate had jurisdiction to proceed with an inquiry into the case of a person accused of homicide not amounting to murder, after the Coroner had drawn up an inquisition, bound down the witnesses, and committed the accused to prison. The Judges held that until the High Court had accepted the Coroner's inquisition, the Magistrate was not ousted of his jurisdiction, and any order of discharge he may make would be operative, subject to the discretion of the High Court. When the time came for it to consider whether it should take action on the Coroner's commitment as effective commitment, the practice had been to take action on the Magistrate's commitment rather than upon the inquisition. The Coroner has, however, two jurisdictions co-existed. The Judges thought that the legislature should step in and make change in law, so as to prevent such conflict. This question arose owing to the Coroner having, against the recognized custom, committed a prisoner direct to the Sessions, while the case was still pending before the Magistrate.

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

CALCUTTA'S CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTION.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Municipality to-day, a resolution was carried by 33 to 4, congratulating Lord Curzon on his accepting the extension of his term of office as Viceroy. The resolution was wired to his Excellency.

CHARGE AGAINST BANGALORE OFFICERS.

RICKFORD'S STATEMENT.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 12.

Lieutenant Plant having been committed to the Sessions of the Madras High Court, the trial of Lieutenant Rickford on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of the hired bicycle which he sold, and cheating in respect of a dishonored cheque he paid to the bicycle agent, was proceeded with to-day. The evidence was entirely a repetition of what has been already recorded, except that of the Adjutant of the Essex Regiment, who was re-examined. He put in a letter from Rickford's father explaining that he had always been willing to meet his son's overdrafts on Cox. The accused then made the following statement :—I knew I could not sell the bicycle until I had fully paid for it. When I paid Rs.100 on my account it was with a cheque drawn by Plant in my favor and which he owed me, when I subsequently paid the balance due. I knew I had at least ten pounds with Cox, besides the arrangement between Cox and my father that the latter would be responsible for my overdrafts. I now produce a letter from my father by last mail proving this. I sold the bicycle for Rs. 90, because I was in need of funds. In addressing the Court afterwards, the prosecuting officer said it appeared to have been the practice for Rickford to get Plant to pay the cheques for the goods purchased by Rickford and vice versa, either these officers were indebted to each other or they were acting in collusion. In the course of a long address he urged that the prosecution had made out a good case. The court adjourned to Friday for its decision, both the accused still remaining in military custody.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE monsoon sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana were held yesterday evening on the Marine Lines maidan before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The following are the results :—

INDIVIDUAL TENT PEGGING.

Ponies.
Mr F J Rome 1
Mr T D Moore 2
Horses.
Mr T L Roberts 1
Mr H S Symons 2

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Mr F J Rome 1
Mr R A Spence 2
Mr Johnston 3

POLO BALL RACE.

Mr R F R Cooke 1
Mr T D Moore 2

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr T L Roberts (Reminiscence) 1
Mr H S Symons (Surprise) 2

PONY SCURRY.

Mr F J Rome (Mischief) 1
Mr O G Owen (Banker) 2

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MERWAN KHODADAD IRANI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order which was granted.

RE VITHALDAS MEGHJEE

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Certain suits filed by the insolvent in the Court of Small Causes were still pending, and his estate had not yet been wound up. His lordship granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE NASARWANJEE MANEKJEE GHASWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, applied for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. The insolvent's name was called out, but he did not appear. His lordship accordingly dismissed the petition.

RE GORDHANDAS WAGHJEE.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of his client's interim order which his lordship granted for a month.

RE ROBERT WILLIAM HYDE.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order which was granted.

A TIGER SHOOT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURNETT'S SUCCESS.

CUDDAPAH Correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—At sunset on the 7th instant, within 24 hours of leaving Fort St.George, Lieutenant-Colonel J.G.L. Burnett, Leicestershire Regiment, shot a fine tiger—a notorious marauder—on the Sesbachellam hills. Last year the Cuddapah District Board had to move a troll gate on this tiger's account. Major A. H. Wilkinson, Leicestershire Regiment, and Mr. B. Macleod, I. C. S., were of the party, camping in a picturesque spot selected by Police Inspector J. Gibbs (late R.H.A.) who made the necessary preliminary arrangements. At midday when the Collector's Duffadar Kalab, and old shikari Palayya approached the kill to build a machan, stiff es trotted on. Again on the Colonel's arrival at 3-30 P.M. the animal retired, leaving the field to the vultures and a lordly peacock. At dusk the birds suddenly dispersed and the king of the jungle cantered boldly up to within a yard of the carcase. He turned to glare at the vultures and next moment fell dead pierced by a bullet from one of Rigbys 450 rifles, falling on the side on which he was struck. Its measurement was 9 ft. 6 ins. and the skin when pegged out extended to 10 ft. 6 ins. The Regimental crest brings a tiger. It is appropriate that this season no less than three of them should have been secured by various Officers of the Batt lion.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

THE LATE POPE'S WILL.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

REMARKABLE SCENE AT MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE King and Queen on Friday visited St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, where a remarkable scene of enthusiasm was witnessed.

Archbishop Walsh and other Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church presented Their Majesties with a loyal address. They rejoiced in expressing their grateful sense of Their Majesties' sympathy for their Irish subjects, which had, they declared, awakened a warm response in the hearts of the people. The King, in replying, said the Irish people had contributed much to the strength and honour of the Empire, and had enriched the national life. His Majesty added that he had listened with saddened feelings to the reference contained in the address to the Venerable Pontiff, whose memory would be long cherished beyond the bounds of the Church of which he was the exalted head. Their Majesties afterwards partook of tea at the College, the hierarchy subsequently according the Royal Party a respectful and joyous send-off.

The King yesterday, besides visiting the Maynooth College, inspected the Iveagh Trust buildings, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Queen's Hospital, and both the Constabulary Depots.

VISIT TO SLUMS.

London, July 26th.—The King yesterday visited the Dublin Corporation Buildings, and afterwards, on his own impulse, several alleys and slums which His Majesty visited in 1885, when he attended the Royal Commission then engaged on an inquiry touching the dwellings of the working classes. Before leaving Dublin the King gave £1,000 to the poor of the city. In the afternoon Their Majesties proceeded to Newtownards, County Down, where the Marquis of Londonderry will entertain the Royal party.

DEPARTURE FROM DUBLIN.

London, July 27th—Before leaving Dublin, the King conveyed to Lord Dudley, the Viceroy of Ireland, his deep appreciation of the loyalty and affection which had surrounded the Sovereigns throughout their stay in Dublin. Every incident, said His Majesty, had confirmed his belief that the inhabitants of the city might confidently look forward, under God's providence, to blessings commensurate with their keenness, their intelligence, and the warmth of their hearts.

LEO'S ESTATE BEQUEATHED TO THE CHURCH.

Pope Leo XIII. bequeathed the whole of his estate to the churches, after first providing for his relations during their lifetime.

The late Pope Leo XIII., bequeathed 50,000 lire (nearly £2,000) to the poor of Rome, and 30,000 lire to the poor of Perugia.

The interment of the body of Pope Leo XIII. on Sunday was conducted with the pageantry prescribed by immemorial usage.

The entire Sacred College were escorted by the Papal Guards and followed by the Papal dignitaries and papal prelates, bore the body to the Choir Chapel, where the Cardinals occupied the stalls on either side of the bier, the diplomatists and nobility filling the galleries.

After the chanting of prayers for the dead and absolution having been pronounced, the face of the dead Pope was covered with a white veil and the body with red silk. The pall was then placed on the cypress coffin, with three purses, containing coins and medals equal in number to the years of the Pontificate, also a panegyric engrossed on parchment.

The officers commanding the Swiss Guards and the Papal gendarmes kissed the feet of the dead Pope before placing the lid on the coffin, which on being sealed was encased in a leaden casket, and finally in an elm coffin. It was then deposited in the sarcophagus outside the Choir Chapel, where it will remain until the permanent tomb is ready. The whole scene was most solemn and touching, and many of those present were overcome by emotion, and wept. The bells of St. Peter tolled throughout the ceremony.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS

PROPOSED EXTENSION TO AMERICA.

London, July 25th.—The Earl of Erne, in a letter to "The Times," states that if Great Britain returned to protection and levied preferential duties as against foreign countries, it would be a piece of statesmanship of the highest order not to impose the higher duties on American products, thereby riveting the two branches of the English-speaking race in an unbreakable virtual alliance. It would be impossible, he adds, for Great Britain to discriminate successfully in favour of Canadian and against American products. Such a policy would only provoke a tariff war.

Lord Rosebery and other leading Liberals have joined the Freetrade Union.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND GERMANY.

London, July 27th.—The "Cologne Gazette" publishes a semi-official telegram from Berlin, criticising the sharpness of tone manifested by Mr. Chamberlain in his references to Germany. Regret is also expressed that the denials by Baron Richtofen, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, of any intended menace, had failed to impress Mr. Chamberlain.

INDUSTRIAL BLACKMAIL : CHARGE AGAINST LABOUR UNIONS.

ONE BUILDER FORCED : OF £40,000.

London, July 26.—Sensational disclosures have been made of blackmail levied upon employers by the representatives of the Labour Unions in America. A number of contractors declare that enormous sums have been wrung from them in New York by threats of strikes. One well known builder declares that he is able to show that last year over £400,000 was extorted from employers in this way.

THE RELIEF OF THE DISCOVERY.

London, July 27.—It is understood that Captain Scott and the members of the crew of the Antarctic exploring ship "Discovery" will be brought home by the relief expedition recently organised, even if the "Discovery" herself is not released next season. The relief steamer, "Terra Nova," is announced to sail a month hence, via Suez, and will join the other relief ship, "Morning," at Hobart.

HEAT WAVE IN HUNGARY.

TROOPS SUFFER SEVERELY.

London, July 27.—Eight hundred Hungarian infantry were manœuvring in Herzegovina yesterday, when the temperature in the sun was 115 degrees Fahrenheit. The consequence was that half the troops collapsed. Fifteen died from sunstroke, and one hundred others are seriously ill. One captain, who kept his company in the shelter of a wood until evening, lost none of his men.

THE AUSTRIAN COURT SCANDAL.

MARRIAGE OF THE EX-ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD.

London, July 27th.—Herr Wolfing, the ex-Archduke Leopold of Tuscany, and brother of the divorced Crown Princess of Saxony, was married last week to Ada Movic, an actress at Veyrier in Geneva. The bridegroom has announced his intention of becoming a naturalised Swiss.

BOMBAY ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION.

THE QUESTION OF THE VOLTAGE.

THE following are excerpts from the sixth report of the Committee of the Bombay Corporation to assist the Commissioner in matters arising in connection with the purchase of the Tramways.—"The Committee beg to invite the attention of the Corporation to their Resolution dated the 13th January 1903, authorising an agreement with the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, for the establishment of an electric installation available for the supply of light and power in Bombay, and to submit for consideration, copy of a letter to the address of the Commissioner from Government in the Public Works Department dated the 10th July regarding the system which the Brush Electrical Engineering Company propose to adopt in Bombay for the supply of electric energy. It will be seen that the voltage proposed by the Company is considered to be too high by Mr. Hewett, who is of opinion that it should be limited to 200 volts for general lighting work. Government, after receiving Mr. Hewett's remarks, intimate that they contemplate provisionally approving of the system proposed by the Company, making such approval subject to all provisions of the rules under the Electricity Act III of 1903 (a draft of which has been published), when they are finally sanctioned by the Government of India, and subject also to reconsideration, should any objection be raised to the system under Rule 7 (2) of the draft rules; and they enquire whether the Corporation have any objection to such approval being given. The Committee have carefully considered the matter in consultation with the Commissioner and discussed it with Mr. Hewett, who is clearly of opinion that for general lighting work the 230 volts proposed by the Company is too high a potential. The Committee are informed that there are no installations in Bombay with a voltage of over 100, and that although it would be unnecessary and undesirable to limit the Brush Company to this, still a voltage of 200 would be quite ample. It being very nearly as high as the maximum voltage allowed in England. With regard to the proposal of Government to give provisional approval to the system proposed by the Brush Company, subject to reconsideration after the passing of the rules under the Electricity Act III of 1903, Mr. Hewett has advised the Committee that if a lower voltage were subsequently decided on, the cost of alteration would be very heavy. The Committee think that with Mr. Hewett's large experience of local installations his advice may safely be followed, and they accordingly recommend the Corporation to ask the Commissioner to inform Government that the Corporation are of opinion the higher voltage than that advised by Mr. Hewett is, in view of local conditions, not suitable for Bombay."

The following letter to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, from the Agent for the Brush E. E. Company, accompanies the report :—

"With reference to your letter dated the 30th March 1903, to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, our Solicitors in Bombay, a copy of which has been forwarded to me, I have the honour to point out that my Company are extremely anxious to fulfil our obligations to the Municipality of the City of Bombay and proceed at once with the necessary works to enable the supply of energy to be commenced at the stipulated time. To enable us to proceed with our machinery in anticipation of the license which you have been good enough to promise to grant us as soon as the necessary formalities of the new Electricity Act are completed and the Act becomes law, it is necessary for us to obtain, without delay, the approval of the Local Government to the system we propose to adopt in Bombay (vide Section 4 of the Schedule to the new Act). I have, therefore, the honour to submit herewith a statement showing our proposals formulated in the manner they are usually submitted to the Board of Trade, who are the approving authority in England for similar undertakings, and I venture to hope that the Local Government will be able to signify its approval thereof, so that we may at once proceed with the manufacture of machinery required. This approval would necessarily be subject to the rules and regulations which will be shortly formulated and published under the new Act."

P. S.—"I might add that the site for the central generating station will be at Warli Bunder on the northern side of the Railway Goods Station and near the sea."

The following is the statement referred to giving a description of the systems to be adopted by the undertakers for the supply of energy to the City of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act of 1903:—I. (a) A continuous current direct supply at a pressure not exceeding 230 volts between the adjacent conductors of a three-wire system, the intermediate conductor being with the approval of the Local Government, conducted with earth at the generating station, but insulated at all other parts. (b) A continuous current direct supply at about 550 volts for power purposes, where the approval of the Local Government is given. The mains will be three-core or concentric or separate single cables, armoured and laid in the ground or will be laid, in troughing filled in solid with composition.

II. (a) A low pressure alternating current three-phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 240 volts between phases and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second. (b) A low pressure alternating current three-phase supply at about 500 volts and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second for power purposes, where the approvement of the Local Government is given. The mains will be three-core cables and will be laid armoured direct in the ground or in troughing filled in with composition. III. A high pressure alternating current three-phase supply at about 5,000 volts between phases and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second the neutral point of the generators being, with the approval of the Local Government, connected to earth. The mains will be three-core cables and will be laid armoured direct in the ground or in troughing filled in with composition.

JOHN J. STINIETZ.

"A report to the Executive Engineer by the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch, dated the 5th May was as follows:—"As regards system I (a), which is for lighting purposes, the undersigned is of opinion that 230 volts is too high a potential for general lighting work in Bombay. On account of its damp atmosphere throughout many months of the year and the heavy monsoon to which it is subjected Bombay possesses an especially trying atmosphere for the insulation of electric installations, and even with the potential of 100 volts generally employed in local installations considerable difficulty is experienced on account of leakage. A supply at 200 to 210 volts is common in England and gives satisfaction, and the general tendency of suppliers is now to supply at as high voltage as is compatible with safety on account of the economy which results in the size of conductors, but it is believed that 240 volts is the highest yet reached and 250 is the maximum allowable. In the matter of leakage it is the consumer that suffers more than the supplier. The latter can employ much more perfect means for the insulation of his underground or overhead conductors than is possible to the consumer on whose premises the current has to traverse a multiplicity of small wires and fittings before it can be converted into light or power, and on account of the difficulty which is locally experienced in keeping up the insulation resistance of these wires and fittings the undersigned is of opinion that 200 volts is the highest potential which should be used between the adjacent conductors of a three-wire system. System I (b) is for the purposes of power supply to large consumers. The supply would be made from the same mains as in system I (a) but the connection would be made to the two outer conductors of the three-wire system if the potential under system I (a) were reduced to 200 volts the potential under system I (b) would be reduced to about 475 volts. It is not understood under what circumstances system II (a) and (b) are to be used. They are presumably alternatives to system I. It may be pointed out that under the rules framed under the old Electricity Act, an alternating current supply of 500 volts is classed as "high tension," and should not be supplied to consumers who are not capable of understanding the dangers attached to the use of high-tension currents. System III is purely for the purpose of transmitting electricity from the generating stations to sub-stations some distance away for conversion at such sub-station to a low-pressure supply for the districts in which they are situated. Aerial conductors in this case would not be used, and the public would have no access to the supply. If the insulation of the conductors were properly maintained and the usual safeguards adopted for the reduction of leakage, its use should not be dangerous to the public or a source of trouble to the owners of electric telegraphs or telephones."

At the Warren House Inn, Wokingham, the brother of the landlord was awakened by the family cat scratching his face. He found the room full of smoke, but, thanks to the cat's warning, was able to rouse the inmates in time for them to escape. The building was gutted.

A MONKEY with a sweet tooth figured in a case in the London police courts. A Reservist brought home a monkey from Las Palmas some time ago. Seeing a little child, eighteen months old, carrying some sweets the other day the animal took a fancy to them. So he went to the child, and, after some rough treatment, secured them. The owner has been sued by the father of the injured child, who had, by the way, to be treated at Guy's Hospital and obtained £1 and costs.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A CURTAIN RAISERS AT THE HAY-MARKET.

ENGLISH PLAYS IN PARIS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

THE Students' Chamber Concert, of the Royal Academy of Music may be described as being on the whole quite praiseworthy. We say so, of course, from the point of view which recognizes that one cannot treat a school concert from exactly the same standpoint as one treats a concert given by professional people. Stanford's Song Cycle, from Tennyson's Princess, was sung by Miss Ethel Lister, Miss Mildred Jones, Mr. Ben Calvert, and Mr. F. Haden Morris. Sir Villiers Stanford has to a large extent lost the sense of the beauty of Tennyson's words in this musical setting. The idea of giving such lines as "As through the land for four voices seems to us somewhat laughable. Sweet and low, which has really been very charmingly set to music by Sir Joseph Barnby, and has become in consequence (from a musical point of view extremely popular, receives at Sir Villiers Stanford's hands little enough in the way of musical poetry. In "The splendour falls" this composer has certainly written some excellent pages, although at times the effect, in its working out, is a trifle thin. Especially we would complain of the phrases which this musician seems to think as adequate for the words, "Blow, bugle, blow." To divide such a sentence by a lengthy interval is to destroy the whole idea of Tennyson's most subtle metre; it is, in fact, to misunderstand the essential rhythm of the poem. But to continue. Sir Villiers Stanford, who is of course a musician of great parts, is seen perhaps at his worst in his setting of "Tears, idle tears," which belongs to the same Cycle of Songs. The words, which are so subtle in their rhythm that you are scarcely aware, after you have read them through once, that they have no rhyme to give them support, are treated by this composer with a sort of solid and heavy sentiment of musical manufacture that makes the result comparable only to a squarely built room, out of which there is no possible escape. Can stolidity further go? And it was to music such as this in which we were called upon to remember the earliest pipe of half awakened birds, and to realize that the casement slowly grows a glimmering square—phrases that should be honoured by the greatest musical beauty, by the most intense musical sense of poetry possible. Sir Villiers Stanford chooses to forget the poetry, and reaches the summit of that forgetfulness in his setting of "Oh, Swallow, Swallow." Herein there is no feeling at all which approaches the level of sentiment which begat such lines as bright and Fierce and fickle is the South, or Dark and true and tender is the North; it is a pity that so clever a musician should interest himself in emotions which are evidently far from his intimate thought. For the rest, the students were well enough Miss Inez Sworn played the pianoforte quite cleverly, and, moreover, evidently to the great delight of those who were present to appreciate her work.

"Cousin Kate" is filling the Haymarket Theatre with its charm and vivacity, but the management has in its generosity seen fit to offer another attraction by way of curtain-raiser. Captain Robert Marshall's one-act fantasy "Shades of Night" has been added. The play was produced at the Lyceum in front of "For the Crown," under Mr Forbes Robertson's management. It was Captain Marshall's first play, or at least his first produced play, and it has many of the qualities which have made his later work so popular. There are introduced the phantoms of eighteenth-century fashionables in the persons of Mr. Eric Lewis and Miss Marie Linden and these shades through frequent gossip with the ghosts of others who have joined them from a later century have acquired Mr. Marshall's habit of light and airy conversation. They are doomed or permitted by the rules of the nether world to revisit the scenes of their former existence once a year, and there to act again a quarrel which ended in the death of the lady and a curse of ill-luck on the line of the man—a curse not to be lifted until the families should be united. The quarrel is re-enacted in the presence of a pair of lovers, descendants of theirs, who have had a tiff. And it is carried out with a stream of explanatory comment from the male wraith which from the mouth of Mr. Lewis is very entertaining and agreeable. The spirit, has little respect for his awesome state, and looks upon the thing rather as a bore. In the end the lovers are paired off and the spirits sink through a trap-door together. The piece was excellently acted: Mr. George Trollope and Miss Hazel Thompson appear as the "humans," and kept that part of the audience which came early (no inconsiderable part) in good spirits. It was very well received, and it forms a welcome introduction to the more solid portion of the evening's entertainment.

Although the majority of theatres in Paris are at present closed, the managers of the most important houses are already occupying themselves with their next season's productions. For the first time for many years two English plays will be given in Paris at the same time. M. Antoine, who is at present in South America, intends producing "King Lear" on a colossal scale, and numerous scenes have already been painted. The other play adapted from the English will be "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," destined for the Odeon. It is curious to note how French theatrical managers hesitate in producing English plays, and that the failures of such plays in France have chiefly been on account of the unsatisfactory translations. At the first performance of "Macbeth" at the Porte Saint Martin, when Sarah Berndardt was the leading lady, in the scene where the three witches greet Macbeth with the words, "Hail! Macbeth," the adaptor's translation was "Bon jour, Monsieur Macbeth," which needless to say, caused a large section of the audience to laugh heartily. Another disastrous failure in Paris, which had been successful in North America and England, was "Secret Service," which the Parisians insisted on treating as a farce from begining to end, and there has not been such an amusing incident in any theatre as on the first night when the manager stepped before the curtain at the termination of the performance, and said, "Ladies and gentleman, my company have had the pleasure of presenting to you a melodrama." As to the various Shakspearean plays at the comedie francaise, they have all more or less been badly translated, and have, consequently, never been anything else but indifferently received. The "Hamlet" prepared for Sarah Bernhardt was, perhaps, the best adaptation seen in Paris for many years. It will be interesting to see what Antoine's "King Lear" will be like; also how the Odeon company will present "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which will differ in many ways from the version recently given in London by Mme. Jane Hading. However, even if the latter play should not be entirely satisfactory, Mr. Pinero will have one great consolation, for Mlle. Berthe Bady, the Maslova of "Resurraction," who is to be entrusted with the role of Paula, is, the only actress now in France who can safely be said to have any of the genius and emotional power of Sarah Bernhardt. One will never forget the dress rehearsal of "Resurrection" when after the prison scene, the audience rose from their chairs to cheer her and at the end of the fourth act she was called over and over again.

"Glittering" Gloria," a farce in three acts by Mr Hugh Morton, who is the author of the libretto of "The Belle of New York," was produced the other evening before a very crowded and apparently much-amused audience. There is no attempt at coherency in the story, and no attempt at drawing even one intelligible character, but by sheer accumulation of incident and sheer pace the author and the actors manage between them to keep up for almost the whole of the two hours during which the curtain is up a running fire of laughter. First, there is Gloria, who covets a diamond necklace which she has seen in a Bond street window. Jack James, who is a married man, wants to buy it for her for the sake of old times. A friend of his acts

as his agent. A Texas millionaire wants to give is to her to show his devotion. Jack's wife hears about it, and is jealous, and in order to explain his purchase he has to say that he is buying it to sell again to "Milliken." Posket, a country solicitor, is dragged in to be Miliken, and then the story goes off to flats and railway stations, and through various misunderstandings hidings in trunks, ferocious bulldogs, and other things, into chaos. The cast was most excellently drilled. We can imagine that the play must have required a lot of rehearsal, for it is taken very quickly, and at times the speeches overlap. Yet there is never a hitch throughout. The work of production was given to Mr. James Welch, who himself played the solicitor, and was muddled and unhappy in the way that only he can be. Miss Dorothy Drake was Gloria, and was sufficiently brilliant and dashing. Mr. Lennox Pawle was very dull in the small part of a railway luggage superintendent, and Mr. Stuart Champion and Mr. Lawrence Grossmith properly inane as Jack James and his friend. The house was very crowded, and the audience gave the play a very good reception. The author did not accept their invitation to appear.

"Rigoletto," with Mme. Melba in the part of Gilda, drew a very numerous audience to Covent Garden. That audience heard her in absolutely her best voice. It would really (and without any exaggeration the words may be said) be impossible to imagine anything more splendid in its own way than the sheer vocal beauty of Melba's singing on this occasion. Apart from what has been called dramatic vocalization which, though it may imply great intelligence, does not always carry with it the necessity of the highest and purest vocal quality, Melba's achievement, if judged by this performance alone, touches what to us seems the highest point in the art of singing. Beauty of tone, warmth of colouring, absolute command over every technical resource, these qualities, added to a certain personal dignity, carried Melba's performance—and indeed, it may be said that she does not always attain to this perfection—to an inexpressibly high level. Praise can scarcely go further, and indeed every word of it is well merited. We had a new Maddalena in the person of Miss Carrie Bridewell, but, as it was extremely difficult to hear her, we will not venture to pass any conclusive opinion upon her work; as an actress she struck us as being rather awkward and a good deal shy. Signor Bonci sang splendidly in the part of the Duke. To our surprise we saw M. Renaud, in the role of Rigoletto, erring quite unpardonably and to so great an extent on the side of violence that the fine character of his voice was to a considerable extent dulled and obscured.

To many among the enthusiastic audience which assembled on Saturday night to witness the final performance of "Dante" at Drury Lane it seemed to come as a surprise to learn that the tour which Sir Henry Irving is about to undertake will deprive the Metropolitan stage of its central figure for a whole year. Such, however, is the case, as Sir Henry announced in the course of the graceful little speech with which he responded to the thunders of applause and the loud-voiced appeals which rose from all parts of the theatre when the curtain fell at last upon the closing scene of a drama which will live long in the memories of all who have seen it. A shout from the gallery of 'Good luck to yer, old mate, wherever yer go!" which for a moment interrupted Sir Henry's outline of the journeyings upon which he and his company will shortly set out, voiced the good wishes in which, if not in the blunt English which conveyed them, the whole house joined. The provincial engagements will be commenced in Leeds, where "Dante" will be presented for the first time on September 14, and early in October the company will sail from London in time to open the tour in the United States and Canada at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on October 26. Miss Ashwell is not going with the company and the part of Gemma will be played by Miss Nora Lancaster.

News in the theatrical world is at present far to seek. The season being practically over for good or ill the weary playgoer is to be allowed an equal chance with the weary actor to recover something of his freshness and to make up something of his stolen hours of sleep. But a piece of news more gratifying and more interesting than most pieces of theatrical news is to be found in the statement that Mr. William Hawtrey (the Australian brother of the accomplished Charles) is going to take 'The Two Mr. Wetherbys," by Mr. St. John Hankin on tour in Australia. The tour starts at Auckland (New Zealand) in October. Quite apart from the great interest that is felt in this particular play and in Mr. Hankin's work as a dramatic author, there is something really captivating in the notion of a Stage Society production going on tour in the Antipodes. Supposed, by managers and other experienced persons to be the most intimately Russian Caviare even for the average (and therefore highly "cultured" playgoer, they are deemed suitable as a charm wherewith to draw money from Antipodean pockets.

AN INVASION OF UPPER BURMA.

BY AN ARMY OF BANDICOOTS.

An army of bandicoots is reported as advancing across Upper Burma in the direction of the Assam hills, the people fearing a repetition of the invasion of 1876-77. To those who have never witnessed the march of these mischievous rodents the sight is worth going some distance to see, says the "Indian Field." The column advances in close order several yards in width, spreading out when any cultivation is reached. When engaged, in the work of depredation they appear to regard with stolid equanimity the gaps made in their ranks by the incessant swooping of eagles and kites who hover over them in flight being equally indifferent to the sticks and stones of human pursuers. The cats and pies that hang on their flanks don't appear to trouble them at all; nothing impedes the march; hill tops and ravines are all the same to them and the main body, though reduced by many thousands, usually disappears into the asylum of the still heavily timbered ravines in the Garo hills, where they disappear. What becomes of them is a mystery, for they never put in an appearance in the plains, and certainly do not return by the same route as they advance.

The pillar-boxes are used in London by purse "appropriators" for disposing of the purse after its contents have been abstracted. The average number per week thus left for the benefit of his Majesty's Government is said to be twenty in the City alone just now.

The Bengal Settled Estates Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday and referred to a Select Committee, which is to report to the Council meeting to-morrow. The Bill makes provision for the family settlement of immovable and movable property in Bengal, with the object of preserving old and wealthy families from decay. It has been introduced at the instance of the Bengal landlords themselves, and is entirely permissive in character. As Mr. Buckland pointed out, both Hindu and Mahomedan law, generally speaking, makes for the division of estates and the disintegration of family property, but modern conditions, the establishment of a settled government and the natural and universal sentiment of family pride, all tend in the opposite direction, and "the principle of the creation and preservation of a body of influential and powerful landed gentry is one which commands the sympathy of the Government of India." All parties, therefore being agreed as to the desirability of some change in the law, it has been decided to allow settlements of movable and immovable property to be made in Bengal limited to three generations and to allow each successive proprietor on succeeding to the property as tenant for life to make a new settlement should he wish to do so thus practically giving power to settle in perpetuity at the will of successive proprietors. It is not intended that a proprietor should have power to settle the estate away from the family in any case, but the word "son" is held to include an adopted son. On the whole the measure seems to have been well received by the class for whose benefit it is intended.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS DAMODER.

Before the business of the meeting was proceeded with, the Chairman took the opportunity of congratulating the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder on his being appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Khote joined in the congratulation.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas acknowledged the compliments in suitable terms.

CHOWPATI FOOT-PATH.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the state of the Chowpati foot-path. The Commissioner in his letter stated; "The surface of this foot-path is at present lined with a covering of chunam concrete which does not stand the heavy traffic on it. I forward herewith two estimates, one for paving the foot-path with Shahabad stone, amounting to Rs. 14,035, and the other for paving with artificial patent stone amounting to Rs. 12,168. The patent stone paving is cheaper than the other, but the Executive Engineer is doubtful of its standing the heavy traffic and the action of the sea. During very heavy storms stones of a large size are washed on to the pavement. He is, therefore, of opinion that it would be better to pave the foot-path with Shahabad stone. If the Corporation approve of the proposal, the cost can be met from Surplus Cash Balance. A few additional benches may also at the same time be provided and I think twenty more would suffice. The cost of each bench will be about Rs. 22 and the twenty benches will cost Rs. 440. The total cost of paving the foot-path and providing twenty additional benches will amount to Rs. 14,475, to meet which I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance."

The Commissioner further stated that the cost of paving the footpath with blue stone was estimated at Rs. 21,010.

Dr. Katrak observed that as the footpath was subject to heavy traffic and the action of the sea, it should be paved with blue stone which was superior in durability and in appearance to the other kind of stone recommended by the Executive Engineer. He accordingly moved that the footpath be paved with blue stone and that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the required expenditure.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola supported the proposition.

Mr. McDonald said that the footpath should be paved with Shahabad stone, which he thought would last long, at least for the present generation.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that he did not attach much importance to the argument regarding the action of the sea and all that, as he had never noticed himself any boulders being thrown on the footpath during the monsoon as alleged. He was in favour of the footpath being paved with Shahabad Stone, which he thought would sufficiently last long. He thought, it but fair that posterity should be asked to undertake some of the liability.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas proposed an amendment to the effect that Shahabad Stone be used for paving the footpath.

Mr. MacDonald seconded the amendment, which was carried and became a substantive proposition against which Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved another amendment that the matter be referred to a sub-committee.

Dr. Dadachanjee seconded the amendment, which was adopted.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report made by Dr. C. H. Cayley Divisional Health Officer, No. I Division, on the Bombay water supply for the month of July last, was recorded:—"The effect of the rains is well shown in the case of the Vehar and Tansa waters, both these waters showing marked improvement. The samples of Tulsi water were analysed before the heavy rains of the month started, and this water contains more Albuminoid Ammonia than in the preceding month. The unfiltered Tulsi water, as delivered at Malabar Hill, had a slight yellow colour."

POSITION OF METERS.

Consideration was given to a report of the Sub-Committee regarding the position of meters with reference to their distance from the houses of which they measured the water supply and from the main from which the supply was given. The Sub-Committee in their report stated that they had carefully considered the matter and they adhered to the report previously made by them. They further for the information of the Standing Committee copy of a report from the Water Engineer as to the advantage of the positive over the inferential meter. It would be seen from that report that the positive meter was from ten to fifteen per cent. more accurate than the inferential. In consideration of this fact and also of the fact that it was a distinct advantage to the consumer of water to have his meter close to his premises, the Sub-Committee thought that the condition in regard to taking positive meters, which the Commissioner considered essential should stand. The Sub-Committee therefore recommended that the Commissioner be asked to be so good as to allow the meters of premises which were distant from the mains to be placed within or near the premises on consumers complying with the following two conditions: (1) That the service pipe is overhauled and put in order at the consumer's cost before the change is made. (2) That the consumer agrees to take a positive meter and pay for the cost of removing and refixing the meters.

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed that the report be adopted and a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner with an intimation to give effect to the Sub-Committee recommendations.

The Committee after transacting some other business, adjourned.

SUBSTITUTED STAMPS.

Some interesting evidence was given at Bow-street on July 20th, when the proceedings were resumed against a Somerset House clerk, an Almicanty clerk, a solicitor, and two others, who are accused of stealing and receiving official stamps.

Mr. Ernest Cleave, Controller of Stamps and Stores at Somerset House, said he had in his collection some unused official stamps issued last year which he bought with the authority of the Board of Inland Revenue.

"I wish to be perfectly frank," he went on in answer to a question. "Last year I had five official and four Government parcels stamps for which I substituted ordinary stamps."

"When you substituted these stamps for others, did you think you were doing wrong?"

"No," was the reply, "I did it by virtue of my office as controller. I wanted a memento of the stamps I brought out. My action was afterwards approved by the authorities."

He had heard that Sir John Purcell, formerly controller, let the accused man Creeke have three sets of Inland Revenue stamps. He did not know if that was true, but Sir John Purcell admitted that he had let Creeke have some stamps.

The power he claimed for himself to exchange stamps did not extend to his subordinates.

"What is the difference between the controller who exchanges stamps and the principal clerk who does the same thing? Is it because he had 400 and you only three?"—"Yes."

"If you obtained stamps to stick in an album for the benefit of future generations of Cleaves it would not be an offence, but if the stamps were for sale it would be"?—Yes.

Last year, by the authority of the board, five sets of over-printed Office of Works, Board of Education, and other stamps were obtained for high officials.

Who were they for?—The chairman, Sir Henry Primrose, myself, Mr. Bartlett, the assistant secretary, Mr. Gore, the assistant controller, and Mr. Doust. The stamps, which were of the face value of 27s., were paid for in cash.

The controller was closely questioned as to how this 27s. was entered in the books, and disagreed with the defending counsel when the latter suggested that the accounts had been "cooked."

He had obtained twenty-four half-penny Office of Works stamps for Sir Henry Primrose's son at the request of Sir Henry Primrose.

But that was a breach of the regulations.—The authority that has power to make the regulation has power to make the exception.

I see, on the principle that the King can do no wrong. The board makes regulations which Sir Henry breaks.

The further hearing was adjourned.

The student who disappeared from the Charlottenburg Technical University in June last, has been found in a cleft in the Harz Mountains. He was living as a hermit, and was taken back to friends.

A French doctor complains that most modern education is unpractical. Nurses, he says, get diplomas on oral work merely, bachelors of arts often cannot spell correctly, and medical students in their first year have to re-learn the simplest rules of arithmetic.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Sitaram Laxmon, with causing the deaths of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichaporia, Thomas Russell, Jacob Jacobson, Mahomed Omer, and Lionel Hayden, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Company, solicitors, appeared for the accused. Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, watched the case on behalf of Judah Shellom.

Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to the Bombay Government, examined by Mr. Nicholson, gave evidence similar to that which he tendered in the case against Judah Shalom as regards the cause of the collapse of the Sitaram Buildings. The witness was of opinion that there was bound to have been a collapse of the building sooner or later. The Parobundar stone wall, on the third floor was not bonded to the side walls and in his opinion that was an unheard of piece of carelessness. The thickening of the walls at the ends into pilasters would in no way compensate for the non-bonding of the wall. The whole building showed an entire ignorance of the principles of sound building. The price of masonry was always understood to include that for bonding work also. A house could be run up more quickly without bonding, and that of course would cheapen the cost. There was always the chance of getting bad logs in buying a lot of timber, but those logs could be rejected and replaced by sound timber. They could have been discarded for the purposes of beams.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Presidency Executive Engineer, said he agreed with Mr. Begg in his opinion as to the cause of the collapse. Referring to "dead wood," the witness said it meant wood that had lost its elasticity. All wood was hinged and died at least a year before it was felled. The beam, Exhibit G, looked like what people called dead wood, but that was not the term that he used. He was not a carpenter and he did not know that that would be noticed unless it was broken. In his experience he had never met with dead wood. It was disadvantageous for wood to have lost its elasticity.

Chakuji Rachra, a carpenter, said he had a contract in writing with the accused as regards the labour at the Sitaram Buildings. Under that contract he had to put up the beams and place them in position. Judah Shallom, the Mistri, used to supply him with timber, and the accused had told witness to work according to Judah's instructions. The beams were sawn in a tiled shed on the premises. After the logs had been sawn the Mistri brought the wood to his (witness') shed and told him where to fix it. The witness was supplied with the wood to be used as joists, cut to the proper section and length. The beams came to him cut to the section and he cut them to the proper length. He had cut the three beams before the court at different times. The Mistri selected the timber. The witness had nothing to do with the sectional size of the timber nor with its quality. Sitaram took a stroll around the premises occasionally. He used to come to his shed and see how the doors and windows were being made. The witness had nothing to do with Sitaram. His business was with the Mistri. He did not remember if he saw a crack in Exhibit B while planing it. He put on patches on the beam C at the orders of the Mistri as the wood was not good. He saw the crack in beam C when he was patching it. He gave a twist in the grain of the beam D. He did not remember if he noticed it while planing the beam. He had only to work on the beam supplied to him by the accused. He had nothing to do with its quality.

Mr. Ezekiel Solmon, lately Building Surveyor in the Bombay Improvement Trust, gave evidence as to the deviations made in the construction of the Sitaram Buildings from the plans sanctioned by the Trust, and the correspondence that had passed between the Trust and Sitaram with regard to those deviations. Proceeding witness said he spoke to Sitaram about the deviations on the 3rd March. He told Sitaram that those were vast deviations and he had better stop the work. On that occasion witness and Sitaram went up to the second floor of block D. The building was then constructed up to the second floor. Sitaram told him he could not help deviating from the plan,—he was obliged to do so. The last time the witness visited the place was on the 28th May, when he found it nearly completed. He told Sitaram on that occasion that he was recklessly going on with the work and was completing the building without the sanction of the Board. Sitaram replied he could not help hastening on the work, because the monsoon was coming on and he had to complete the work. The witness did not notice the beams or the nature of the work. He saw the Mistri only on the 17th March. On other occasions he asked for some responsible person, but could find nobody. It was not a fact as stated in the letter, dated the 30th April, from Messrs. Sitaram and Mirza to the Improvement Trust, that Sitaram had stopped all work in block D. The work was going on when that letter was written.

Mr. Shaligram Jagannath, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., deposed that he knew Judah who had worked under him from 20th December 1897 to 30th November 1900 as Mistry. On the latter date Judah was dismissed for incompetence. From what witness saw of him he was of opinion that Judah was not a proper person to put in charge of the construction of a building like the Sitaram Buildings.

Mr. Nusserwanji Dalraji Mirza, lately Sub-Engineer in P. W. D., was examined as to the arrangement arrived at between him and Sitaram in connection with Sitaram's Buildings. As to the supervision of the work Sitaram undertook to do it himself. Witness knew Judah Shellom for the last twenty years. Witness was of opinion that Judah was not a proper person to be put in charge of a building like Sitaram's Building. He (Judah) knew the difference between good and bad wood, but had not sufficient experience to know what section a beam of a certain span required. Mistries seldom had so much experience as that. They had a rule of thumb, but could not calculate the proper sections. Sitaram told witness he had employed Judah. He did not say what position Judha was going to occupy.

Mr. Rustamji Cowasji Kavarana, proprietor of the Windsor Bar, said he saw Sitaram on the work several times. He was supervising the work and looking after the workmen.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

GLUTTON OR EPICURE?

THE WORLD'S GREATEST EATER.

The New York correspondent of the "Express" sends an account of the remarkable appetite and enormous capacity for food of Dr. H. L. Bonner, of Marion, Ohio.

Reports of Dr. Bonner's exploits at the table have frequently appeared in print, but never until now have they been fully authenticated. Every detail of the following report is vouched for. It is strictly true that Dr. Bonner has been known to eat 25lbs. of grapes between meals of an afternoon, and he thinks nothing more of treating himself to a whole bunch of bananas when he feels that way, or incidentally making away with two dozen baskets of strawberries or a basket of peaches than an ordinary person would think of making two bites of a cherry. And when the doctor really gets down to business at dinner his bill of fare generally runs as follows:—

One 5lb. stack smothered in onions.
Four dozen hard-boiled eggs.
Eighteen boiled potatoes.
A quart-can of tomatoes.
Two or three fruit pies.
From six to nine large glasses of milk.

Often when Dr. Bonner comes home late at night after a long drive among his patients, he will take "a few light refreshments" before retiring, in the shape of a four-pound steak, fifty-six hard-boiled eggs, three and a-half pumpkin pies and a gallon of milk; and the worthy physician states that he has never had a nightmare in his life.

The "Express" correspondent adds sententiously:—"It would be wholly unjust to Dr. Bonner to close this account of his extraordinary appetite without stating in all seriousness that he is by no means a glutton or a man who cares to pose as a great eater. On the contrary he is a gentleman of the most exquisite refinement of manner a graduate of Edinburgh University, a lover of art and literature and a highly respected physician. Nature seems to have endowed him with an abnormal capacity for food and he only eats what he craves and what he needs as other men do. He is a well-proportioned man his weight being 15½ st., and his age sixty-three years."

A MONSTER BRIDGE.

The long-mooted project for connecting the Crimean Peninsula with the Caucasus by a bridge spanning the Straits of Yenikale near Kertch has now been accepted by the Imperial Government.

The "Standard's" Odessa correspondent says the enterprise is in the hands of a private syndicate of Russian capitalists, whose expert engineer, M. Khodorovski, has just reported most favourably upon the feasibility of the scheme.

The distance across the Straits at the point chosen as most commodious for the bridge is two and a quarter versts, or 2,025 yards. M. Khodorovski estimates the constructive cost at seven millions of roubles. The nature and style of the stupendous undertaking are under elaboration, but are not yet announced.

THE FAR EAST.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The "N.-C. Daily News" of the 21st inst. contains a 'Communicated' article form 'One who knows' on 'The Imminent War' between Russia and Japan. The only comment we would make is that the writer of the article knows too much to be allowed to write for the Press:—

During the last few days there has been a great change in the position of Russia in Manchuria. The visit of the Russia Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, has resulted in hurried preparation being made all over Manchuria for the coming conflict. Fresh troops, supplies of all sorts and kinds, trains full of soldiers, guns, rifles, ammunition, etc., have been pouring in by land, and cargoes of coal by sea. New fortifications are being constructed in fierce haste on the land side of Port Arthur as the result of the conference there between the Russian War Minister, Admiral Alexieff the Governor of Port Arthur, the Russian Minister to China Mr. Lessar, the Russian Minister to Corea Mr. Pavloff, Generals de Wogack, Netchwolodoff, Dessino, etc., etc. The conference has decided that war is imminent and that no time must be lost. The delay that Russia has so far secured has been well employed. It is impossible to compare the position of Russia in Manchuria three weeks ago and now. Port Arthur was fortified long since, but the latest additions to its defences make it a fortress of the first rank, from the sea. The fortifications on the land side are not yet ready but they will be in a few days. The famous Hsinhanchen position is held now by a detachment of troops with a very strong force of artillery, which, the moment war is declared, will be made a separate corps under the command of General Stesselt. Admiral Alexieff undertakes the defence of Port Arthur itself and the command of the fleet which number 58 warships and will be immediately reinforced by four submarines, which will give Russia a great advantage over Japan which has none of these craft. Russia is also landing twelve batteries of six guns each of quick-firers from the famous firm of Schneider, throwing thirty shots a minute.

The total number of Russian troops in Manchuria at the moment is about eighty thousand, but in the Zebalkalja and Irkutsk districts there are some two hundred and fifty thousand men, who can be rapidly, and probably are now being transferred to Manchuria In addition to these, Russia has drilled more than sixty thousand Chinese, old soldiers of General Pan Hun-chang etc., who are armed with good rifles, and drilled by Russian officers and instructors. These will act as auxiliary troops.

There remains Japan, and she is full of martial sadour. The Government of Japan sees clearly that war is imminent, and that it must come with very little delay, all the interests of Japan and Russia being opposed to each other, both in Manchuria and Corea. It is vital to Japan to make Russia withdraw from her present position and to be herself the leading factor in Far Eastern questions—in China, Manchuria, and Corea. Russia is now the leading Power, with Manchuria fully, and Corea partially in her grasp and this is what will cause the war. Russia has very few troops on the Yalu and at Wiju, Fusan, Yuensan, Chemulpo, and Seoul are full of Japanese troops in civilian clothes, and the moment warbreaks out, Corea will be occupied by a Japanese army of forty to forty-five thousand men. Japan's navy comprises 118 vessels of which only 82 are fighting ships. The Japanese battleships are superior in construction and armament to the Russian ships. The Japanese army can be raised in three days to 450,000 men, so that at the moment Japan has the advantage over Russia, but disadvantage she will lose if she delays too long. In a month the Russians will be stronger than the Japanese. It is the conviction of a well-informed Japanese General that the Japanese people are fanatically anxious to come to conclusions with Russia, and that there will be serious trouble in Japan if the Government all owns the matter to drag on much longer. During the last fortnight the Japanese Government has been emulating the russians in preparations for war and an outbreak is becomings a matter of days not of weeks.

CHINESE POLITICS.

THE SITUATION IN KWANGTUNG.

CANTON, July 24.

The situation in Canton just now is to say the least insecure. As has already been reported in this column, H. E. Sham remained in Canton only a short time, and hurried on to Kwang Sai to direct the movements for quieting that province. He took with him all available funds. At different times, the military forces of the city have been depleted until now there are only a few hundreds in Canton. The Provincial Treasurer was left in charge of affairs here, but he was unable to recruit new men because of lack of funds. Now he has gone to Kwang Sai as Governor of that Province, and has delegated what authority he could to the present Governor of Kwangtung. There is a strong presumption that he did not leave much money behind him that he could get his hands upon. The Governor here now leaves for another post soon, and besides, he is more concerned with satisfying his desire for the pipe and drink, I am told, than he is with taking measures for preserving peace.

In view of all this, it is neither surprising nor pleasant to learn that robberies in and about the city are on the increase, and piracies occur throughout the delta and elsewhere. I have been informed that the passage boats from Tung Kun have each day for the past two weeks been bringing rather suspicious characters to within a few miles of the city. The men board the boats at Tung Kun without baggage, and when they get within a few miles of Canton they disappear. It is said that the number of strangers in the city has increased materially during the past two or three weeks. I know that all this is quite vague, and I am not an alarmist. But the robber element have an opportunity if they know it. It behooves all concerned to keep a close watch on the situation. It does not help matters much that reports of the failure of the Viceroy's efforts in Kwang Sai are being circulated here. It is difficult to learn the results of what he has done; in fact, it is too early to expect very much. He has a very difficult task. An organized rebellion could, in some respects, more easily deal with than the numerous bands of robbers. I shall be glad when His Excellency is back in Canton, for certainly there is now no one here who has the ability to deal with any serious outbreak.

CONTRACT LABOUR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE ILL-CONSIDERED ACTION OF AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL.

The Manila "Cablenews" makes the following comments on the case referred to in our Manila Correspondent's letter published in the "China Mail" on the 14th inst:—

The refusal of the Customs authorities to allow Frank S. Allen to enter the Philippine Islands, on the ground that he is a contract labourer and that his case comes under the alien laws, may be right according to the letter of the law. But it is ridiculous. And such decisions, whether they will stand the test of legal trial or not, are calculated to injure business here and to make the United States appear unreason and able foolish trifle in the administration of the curious mixture of ancient and modern laws by which justice is dealt out here. There have been too many such arbitrary flats. They have aroused, and rightly, a spirit of antagonism on the part of merchants and importers, exporters and passengers which has hurt trade, and made for Manila about the same reputation concerning its Customs administrations that Jeffreys had as a judge. The Cable news does not seek to find fault with Collector Shuster. That he is wideawake, informed and honest none can doubt; and that he does his duty to his fullest understanding of it is evident. But the Cablenews thinks he some times errs on the side of overzealousness and that the case of Allen is an example. The decision of the Customs authorities in the matter shows for itself. The facts in brief are these:

Allen is 21 years old an Englishman and an accountant by business. He was engaged in London England by an agent of the Chartered Bank of India to go to the Philipines as an accountant in the branch bank at Cebu for three years at a fixed salary. The Customs authorities ruled that he must be excluded because he did not come under the provisions of the Act of Congress which permits entrance here to person under contract who are professional actors artists, lecturers singers ministers of any religious denominations professors for colleges or seminaries persons belonging to any recognised learned profession or persons employed as personal of domestic servants.

Section 2 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, provides that certain classes shall be excluded from admission into the United States. Among those classes are failens imported to perform labour or service of any kind, skilled or unskilled in the United States.

Section 4 of the above Act reads as follows: Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company partnership or corporation, in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transportions or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien into the United States in pursuance of any offer, solitation, promise, or agreement, parole or special, expressed or implied, made previous to the importation of such alien, to perform labour or service of any kind skilled or unkilled, in the United States.'

Section 33 of the same Act reads as follows: Sec 33 That for the purposes of this Act the words United States as used in the title as well as in the various sections of this Act shall be constructed to mean the United States and any waters, territory or other place now subject to the jurisdiction thereof

All this is in accordance with the letter of the law. But the decison says in conclusion; That no evidence has been presented to show that labour of a like kind unemployed cannot be procured in this country. If the Chartered Bank failed to produce evidence to prove this last statement, it has made a weak showing. It would be an easy matter to prove. Expert accountants, men trained to the books of banks are not found unemployed in the Philippines if they are otherwise worthy of position. This should have been the loophole through which the Customs should have admitted Allen. He is needed here to do the day's work; the Chartered Bank a reputable concern wants him and they should have him. They have been put to much trouble and expense which might have been saved by the exercise of proper discretion by the Customs people. We want the law administered here, but we want a deal of commonsense mixed with it. There is such a thing as pushing the letter too hard. Collecter Shuster should reconsider the case of Allen, or the Government should rule on the matter.

The "Sunday Sun" (Manila) makes the following terse comment on the case:—An employe of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (? Chartered Bank) was held two days in the steamer Rosetta Maru on her last visit to this port because the Customs officials claimed his coming to these islands under contract was a breach of the contract about law. Shortly afterwards four young women who had come to the islands on the America Maru, for the purpose of marrying resident Americans, were allowed to land. We fail to see the points of difference. Both were coming here under contract.

TOTTERING TRUSTS.

£340,135,000 EARNING NOTHING.

A serious reaction against the mad formation of trusts in America during the past four years is setting in, and collapses are beginning which threaten to create unprecedented convulsions in the industrial market.

Since 1899 the important trusts formed in the United States number 143. Of these only twenty-five are paying any dividends at all on their ordinary shares, and not many more are able to reimburse the holders of preferred shares. In ordinary stock alone the enormous total of £340,135, has been invested, largely by the outside public, not a penny of which is earning dividends.

This state of affairs cannot continue much longer, and shareholders all over the country are threatening to go to court to obtain redress. The only persons who have made any money out of big combines are the promoters, who get their fees, amounting anywhere from £50,000 to £2,000,000, for floating the concerns.

How many of the trusts are in deep water, and how near they are to bankruptcy, can in most cases only be guessed at, but within the past month or so several of the combines have been compelled to confess in public that they can no longer continue under existing conditions.

Excluding the Steel Trust, the Shipping Trust, and the Shipbuilding Trust, whose difficulties have recently transpired, there are six huge combines, with an aggregate capital of more than £30,000,000, which are now in difficulties.

The Asphalt Trust, capitalised at £5,000,000, has just gone into the hands of a receiver. It included 90 per cent. of the asphalt companies in America, and was organised chiefly by General Greene, the present Commissioner of Police of New York City. The total assets of the trust were found by the receiver to be less than £700,000, while its indebtedness amounted to £6,000,000.

The United States Circuit Court has directed the receiver to bring a suit against General Greene, and others in the trust, to recover £4,800,000, being the amount not paid by them on stock issued to them. The receiver charged that the organisers paid only £2 for each £5 of stock issued to them, and not content with this, they bought the holdings of small concerns which were about to enter the trust for about one-half the amount for which they subsequently sold them to the trust.

The Cotton Yarn Trust, capitalised at £1,100,000, has entirely collapsed, and an attempt is now being made to form another company to take over the trust's plants.

This corporation, which was formed in New England, was one of the most conservative that has recently been floated, but it was unable to make its capital do the work required of it.

The Malting Trust, capitalised at £6,700,000, having seventy-seven plants, has about abandoned its struggle, and an attempt is being made to reorganise it and rescue it from its present discredit. The shareholders assert that the management of the trust has been faulty, and there are threats of petitioning for a receiver.

The Paper Trust, capitalised at £6,400,000, and having twenty-six plants, is being sued by one of its subsidiary companies—the Oswego Falls Pulp Paper Company—which has petitioned the courts to appoint a receiver to inquire into the doings of the combine. The Oswego Falls Company alleges that the trust was formed by scheming promoters through false representations and that the conveyance of its plant was obtained by fraud.

The Cotton Duck Trust, capitalised at £5,200,000 and including practically all the cotton duck factories in the country is having difficulties with its shareholders over the matter of reorganisation and the courts may have to step in here before a settement is reached.

The Norfolk-Hampton Roads Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, a trust which was recently organised with a capital of £1,000,000, has been compelled to permit its office furniture to be sold at auction to satisfy a debt of only £76.

Beside these big corporations numerous others of smaller dimensions are in a panicky condition. The Structural Steel Co. Company capitalised at £2,000,00, is in the hands of a receiver. The Rochester Optical and Camera Trust, capitalised at £30,000, is unable to continue its business without more money and the shareholders of the Cramp Shipbuilding Trust are seeking to secure a judicial decision prohibiting the trustees of the trust from increasing its capital from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000.

The reason for the startling collapses in industries is not hard to find. Most of the American trusts were formed when it was generally believed that the only thing necessary to make them go was to form them. They were thought to have in them a new sort of perpetual motion. The organisers had, in the majority of cases, never before managed huge concerns, and they are now learning that it is one thing to direct a small company and quite another to run a great unwieldy collection of little concerns. Considerable portions of the capital of the trusts found their way into the pockets of the promoters at the outset, and when more was temporarily needed to replace it, the trust magnates have found that the banks were unwilling to make advances.

Many of the trusts were capitalised on the basis of the phenomenal prosperity of 1900, and 1901 and though they ran all right as long as the road was clear, they began to stumble when falling markets put obstacles in their way.

Much of the trust organisation has been little more than a species of highway robbery, for the men behind the scenes have played the investing public for all they were worth, and in return for their money have given them little more than the value of stock paper.

There are those in Wall-street who predict that before the end of the year shares in many of the big trusts may be had for little more than the asking, and as one financial magnate expressed it a few days ago, the man who sets out to organise any more trusts will run serious danger of being lynched.

AMERICAN EMPRESS OF KOREA.

A MISSIONARY'S DAUGHTER'S ROMANCE.

A romantic story comes from Tokio to the effect that when Yi-Hong, Emperor of Korea celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his coming to the throne last January, a beautiful American woman named Emily Brown was crowned Empress of Korea, and her son was declared heir-apparent to the throne.

When Emily Brown was about fifteen years old her father went as a missionary to Korea. Emily sang in the mission church, says the "Telegraph's" New York correspondent, and her beauty was reported to the Emperor. He commanded her to enter his harem but she indignantly refused. About two years later she went to live in the Palace, after securing from the Emperor a solemn promise of marriage. This promise was kept. Now she is Empress in name as she had long been in fact.

In November next, all qualified women in Australia and Tasmania will be entitled to vote in the general election of a new Commonwealth Parliament. There is much speculation as to the probable results of this colossal experiment in female suffrage, and many are the interesting little manœuvres of Ministers and candidates to conciliate and capture the feminine vote. Sir Edmund Barton, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has just inaugurated a new ladies' club in Melbourne, under the style and title of the "Wattle," the name of a tree and flower that occurs frequently in Australian poems. Sir Edmund described the club as a step in the right direction. Clubs made men sociable and agreeable, and they were calculated to produce the same amiable effects upon women. His ideal club was one in which men and women met on friendly and equal terms. As for gossiping being prompted by coteries of women, he believed that was a vice not wholy unknown in men's clubs also.

HERE THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. C. A. Vince, who is Mr. Chamberlain's right-hand man in the Midlands, bears an honoured Birmingham name. His father was a Nonconformist minister who sat with Mr. Chamberlain on the Birmingham School Board, and preached Chamberlainism in and out of the pulpit for many years. Mr. Vince devotes his business hours almost entirely to political duties in the interests of Liberal Unionism, and his leisure to journalism and authorship. He has written, amongst other works, a Life of John Bright, and (at the request of the Birmingham City Council) a supplementary volume to the late Mr J. Thackray Bunce's Municipal History of Birmingham.

Dr. Joseph Bach, the rector of the Episcopal Gymnasium at Strasburg, has just published a complete edition of the poems of Pope Leo XIII. (Leonis XIII. P. M. Carmina). The editor has furnished the work with an introduction and annotations, and a reprint of his own appreciation of Leo XIII. as Poet, which appeared in the early part of the present year in the Academischen Monatsblattern. Dr. Bach's collection contains several poems which were not included in the edition published by D. Henry in America but it is by no means so handsome a volume as the fine Transatlantic edition of last year. It is of course, very much fuller than Brunelli's edition of the Carmina, published with an Italian translation at Udine in 1883. The Pope has largely increased his poetical output during the twenty years between 1883 and 1903.

Until the freedom was conferred upon Lord Roberts Birmingham's honorary freemen had all been intimately connected with the civil life of the community. Only six names are to be found on Birmingham's roll of honorary burgesses, and it is an interesting fact that the only survivors are the first and last on the list, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Roberts. This led to the two names being closely associated in all the speeches on Saturday—our greatest statesman and our greatest General, was the remarks of the Lord Mayor.

The new title of Lord Mayor granted to the city of Melbourne's chief magistrate apparently has some attraction for Sir Malcolm McEacharn, who is to stand for that office in November. Some time ago Sir Malcolm sat in the mayoral chair for two years running, so great was his popularity, and probably he will now be elected again. It looks likecrowding other men

WRITERS AND READERS.

A new edition of Professor Freeman's well-known Historical Geography of Europe is promised by Messrs. Longman. It was first published in 1881, and has been out of print for years. The re-issue is, very appropriately, being edited by Professor Bury, of Cambridge. He occupies the Chair of Modern History there, while Freeman held it at Oxford.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts, whose stories have been largely inspired by Devonshire, has now written a book about the county in the Richard Jefferies vein. Nature in all her aspects is described as the year passes month by month, and the physical features of the land, like the Devon birds and flowers, are subjects of loving study. The volume, which is entitled My Devon Sketch-Book, and which has illustrations by Mr. J. L. Pethybridge, will appear through Messrs. Methuen.

Mrs. Creighton has finished the editing of another volume of the papers of her husband, the late Bishop of London. It consists of lectures and addresses dealing chiefly with religious, ecclesiastical, and historical subjects. One lecture is a sketch of the English Church in the reign of Elizabeth, and another is about Elizabethan London. A short study by Dr. Mandell Creighton of English national characteristics should be especially interesting.

Plans for the new progresive review, of which something has already been heard, have now been completed, and the first number will appear in October. The programme of the review will be a strenuous devotion to progress in religion, politics, social reform, literature, art, and physical science. The editor, Mr Edward Jenks, will have the active assistance of other well-known writers and scholars in conducting the monthly.

This book, says Mr. John Lane is a novel which he publishes to-day, is dedicated to its unknown auther by the publisher. The book is the mysterious story—for Mr. Lane has not yet identified the author—entitle The MS in a Red Box. It was so called at the Bodley Head, from the box in which it arrived there in April, and the description became the title. Mr. Lane hopes that the book itself will not bring him into contact with the author. It is a historical story of the time of Charles I., and was without a title, as well as anonymous.

Colonel Cunningham has appearing with Mr, Murray a volume of natural history studies relating to India. It deals with the habits of some of the commoner bird and animal inmates of the streets and garden of Indian towns, as observed during as a residence of nearly thirty years in Bengal. Colonel Cunningham has written it mainly in the hope of attracting the attention of Anglo-Indians to a source of interest and pleasure which is open to all of them, but which, he says, is usually strangely neglected. The title of this Indian Selborne will be Some Indian Friends and Acquaintances.

Towards the autumn Messrs. Chapman, who were so intimately associated with Dickens, will publish a book by Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Ward entitled The Real Dickens Land. It is a sketch of the novelist, told, as it were, though the places where he lived, or with which he was associated, The places mentioned in his books have also been carefully identified and specially photographed. Accordingly, the volume treats of Dickens-land in two senses, and his own personality is all pervading. It is one more tribute to the hold which Dickens literature maintains with English reader.

A series of addresses recently delivered under the auspices of the University College Christian Association will be published in the autumn by Mr. Murray. The authors are Dean Wace, whose subject is the Book of Genesis, Professor Henslow, Professor Margoliouth, the Rev. R. E. Welsh, and the Rev. G T. Manley. At one of the lectures Lord Kelvin delivered a speech which made some stir, and it is to be included in the volume. So will speeches by Lord Reay, Sir Robert Anderson, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir Thomas Barlow, and Mr. Augustine Birrell, referring to one or other of the lectures.

Doubts about Darwinism is the tittle of a litle work which Messrs, Longman are to publish by A Seme-Darwinian. The author has no intention of attacking the Darvinian theory as a whole, nor does he question the general doctrine of evolution on which it is based. He has not doubt that natural selection has been a powerful factor in the development of the animal creation. On the other hand—and this is the point of the book—he doubts whether the principle of evolution is adequate to account—for the whole series of the changes between the few low and simple creatures which Darwin postulated and the immense variety and complicated structures of animals with which the earth is at present peopled.

Canon MacColl has nearly finished a book which Mr. Murray will publish under the title The doctrine of the Incarnation and the Virgin Birth. The following forecast of it is given :—In this work the author examines the evidence for Christ's virgin birth in the New Testament, the early creeds of the Church and the writings of the Fathers, and concludes that it has been an integral part of the creed of Christendom from the beginning, and is inseparable, both historically and doctrinally, from the doctrine of the Incarnation. In the second part of the volume the author maintains that the denial of the virgin birth is in fact a denial of the miraculous element in Christianity.

Mr. Halliwell Sateliffe has finished another novel of the Yorkshire moors. It is called Through Sorrow's Gates, and it will be published by Mr. Unwin—Mr. Lane is publishing next week Mr. Charles Marriott's new novel, The House on the Sands. He thinks it fulfils the promise of Mr. Marriott's first story. The Column.—The Master of Gray, by Mr H. C. Bailey, and In Search of Home, by Miss Phillis Dent, are two novels which Messrs. Longman will publish in the early autumn.—Mr. Baring-Gould's novel Chris of All Sorts, the scene of which is laid partly in London and partly in the country, will be issued next week by Messrs. Methuen.—Treasure and Heart, a story by a new writer, Miss Mary Deane, is announced by Mr. Murray.

Messrs. Methuen announce. The Woodhouse Correspondence, a witty seris of letters which has appeared in the Pilot.—Professor Sidney Martin is the author of a manuel of pathology which Mr. John Murray is to publish.—Slipper's A. B. C, of Hunting is a volume which Messrs. Longman promise by Miss Somerville, who was joint author of Some Experiences of an Irish R. M.—Mr. Campbell Oman's work on The Mystics, Ascetics, and Saints of India which Mr. Fisher Unwin has in the press, is nearly, ready. It will be fully illustrated.—Next month Messrs. Archibald Constable will issue a book on commercial South Africa under the new condition which exists. It is by Mr. Stafford Ransome, who has just returned from a special study of his subject. —Next week Mr. Fisher Unwin will have ready a book by Miss Pullen-Burry describing Jamaica as it is.

Jimmy by John Strange Winter (F. V. White), is a readable story enough, with a dash of cynicism in its picture of the hero, a weak-kneed youth who is capable of embezzling securities that are under his charge, and allowing another man to remain under suspicion, but who distinguishes himself at once when he gets to the inevitable front, and returns with the inevitable D.S.O. That John Strange Winter has spared us the V.C. is a great deal. All the guns that were ever taken would only go a short way towards furnishing metal for the the V.C.'s of one fiction season. There is some pathos in the invincible faith of Jimmy's poor little fiancee, who believes in him in spite of the flirtations known to her and the money trickery known to most of the other characters Her inscriptions on his tomb: He was the soul of honour gives an ironic flavour to the pathos of his end.

The central figure in From Crooked Roots, by John Ackworth (Horace Marshall), is the most interesting in its way that we have met for a long time. He is entirely human and yet ideal—a Methodist saint with the most refreshing relief of original sin. His conduct all through the book is lovable. When he marries the poor little easily-tempted girl who adores him but whom he does not adore, he makes her no priggish or superior husband, but makes love to her so vigorously that the poor little thing is in the seventh heaven, and is never allowed to realise that he is her rescuer rather than her over And when his almost utterly worthless friends gets into well-deserved trouble his perplexity as to means of help is most characteristic. You are asking me to tell my father a lie [says the friend's sister]. A lie? Ay, a lie! Why, I'd tell fifty; I'd rob a bank to save the poor lad, He's your own brother isn't he?' And George's expostulation was 20 indignantly impatient that the shrank back half expecting an oath. . . . 'Can you suggest nothing better?' He looked at the moment as though he would have struck her; but the mood passed, he started into the mirror near her elbow, frowned and glowered at her sternly' and then, dropping his voice, he said huskly: Then there is no doubt one thing left; we must both pray all day like good 'uns. The whole book has humour and charm and not a little originality.

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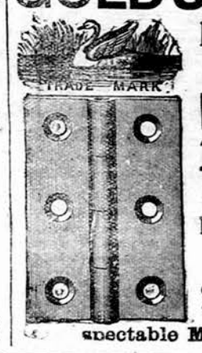

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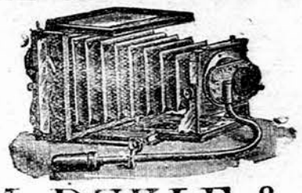

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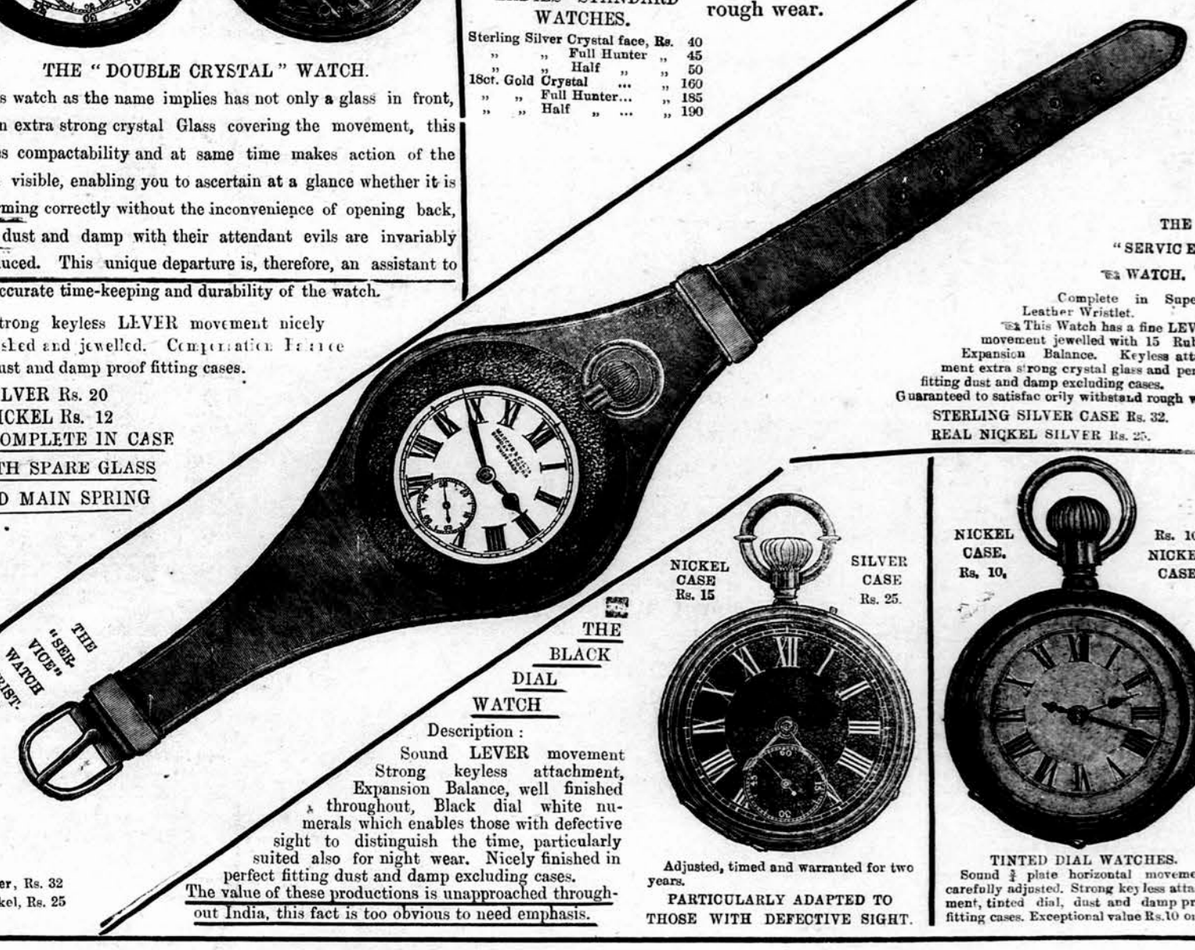

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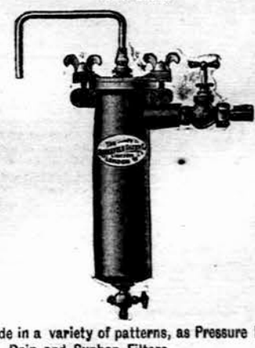

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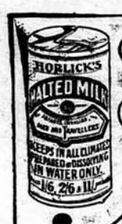

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